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IDLENESS;

OR,

THE DOUBLE LESSON.

MR. D'OLBAR, a former colonel of artillery, after having shared in the perils and glories of the French arms, under the great Emperor, had retired from the service covered with honorable scars, but still well able to attend to the affairs of his family. He well understood that, being again his own master, the serious duties of husband and father devolved on him, and to their fulfilment he cheerfully devoted himself.

Mr. d'Olbar's fortune, though not large, was amply sufficient for his tastes and habits. Besides various sums invested in the funds, he had a handsome property situate in Artois, his native province. It was in that peaceful retreat, for which he had so often sighed amid the endless bustle of the camp, that he presided over the education of his three sons, the eldest of whom, at the period of which we write, had just attained his fifteenth year, and the youngest his tenth.

A gentleman, named Deville, whose Christian virtues equalled his learning and accomplishments, had been some time a resident in the family, and a voluntary sharer in Mr. d'Olbar's paternal cares. These two men, although neither of the same age nor the same disposition, seemed to live in such perfect harmony, such intimate union, that each followed to the letter the line of conduct by both marked out for the education of the boys. Hence it was that the latter obeyed Mr. Deville's orders as they did their father's; they knew that the slightest disobedience towards him would be severely chastised, and their filial love, still more than their fear of correction, made them docile and obedient.

Moreover, the colonel exacted from his sons no respect for his friend of which he did not himself constantly set the example. He was always ready to adopt his advice, and never spoke to him without a certain inflection of the voice which denoted his esteem and regard. This did not escape the keen observation of the boys, and, as Mr. d'Olbar was usually rather cool and reserved in his manners, they naturally suspected the existence of some mysterious bond which attached their father to Mr. Deville.

Curiosity, in children, seldom stops at wishes or conjectures; it is continually on the alert till its end is obtained, and often induces them to resort to means of which they are afterwards ashamed. As regards Mr. d'Olbar's sons, nothing of this kind was to be feared. Accustomed to confide everything to their father, they made up their minds to let him know the extent of their curiosity, and it was the eldest who took upon him to do it. A fortunate circumstance soon gave him an opportunity of doing it without appearing troublesome or intrusive.

Mr. d'Olbar's dwelling was situate at some distance from a large village named Blandeck, much frequented in summer by our neighbors beyond sea, not only because of its proximity to the coast, from which it is but a dozen leagues distant, but also on account of its salubrious air and delightful situation.

It would be hard, indeed, to find a more charming or more varied landscape than here met the eye. Several mills, fed by limpid brooks, with their sluices and narrow bridges; an ancient castle with its turrets; handsome villas surrounded by graceful foliage; snug farm-houses, whose straw-thatched roofs are covered with ivy and wild vine; far-stretching meadows, where numerous flocks are grazing; pretty white cottages with their neat garden-plots, scattered here and there—all this forms a tableau so picturesque and of such varied beauty, that no one can look upon this quiet nook without wishing to be one of its peaceful inhabitants.

One side of this beautiful village is a warren, traversed all the way by a winding rivulet which seems to give a new charm to the verdant banks between which it flows. There, if one wishes to be alone with his thoughts, he may have solitude undisturbed; he has only to leave the beaten path and climb a wooded hill frequented only by wild rabbits, and immediately he finds under the foliage a mossy hillock, where he can sit and muse at will, without fear of being seen by prying eyes.

This place, as favorable to the sports of youth as to the meditations of riper age, was often visited by the two friends with their pupils. The latter, with books and copy-books slung over their shoulders, fastened by a cord, their lunch under their arm, balls and marbles in their pocket, ran gambolling and jumping after their father and his friend.

Arriving about the middle of the pretty warren, they seated themselves on the verdant turf and began at once to study, the silence of the place alone interrupted by the murmur of the rivulet or the song of birds. They applied themselves, then, with the same assiduity, if not with equal ardor, to obtain a smile or kind word from their good father, or an approving nod from the grave Deville. Then followed a pleasant chat, with numberless questions put by the boys and answered with a view to their instruction by the two gentlemen.

Then came the time for play, of which the boys, it need hardly be said, made right good use, and after an hour or two of active recreation, they returned home, where a kind mother welcomed the joyous band with a smile which enhanced the pleasures of the day.

There were times, however, when the domestic sky was obscured by clouds arising from certain faults which were but too visible in Alphonse, the second son of Mr. d'Olbar. The boy was now fourteen, yet, nothwithstanding all the care bestowed on him, he made little or no progress in his studies. With him, filial love had to struggle with an indolence which he himself believed insurmountable, because it too often prevailed over his very best resolutions. Thus, when, overcome in his unceasing struggle, he incurred a reprimand or was deprived of a caress, the poor lad was so discouraged, so utterly dejected that he could not join his brothers in their sports, and returned to the house with a swelling heart.

One of these unlucky days, when Alphonse, more than usually dejected, sat under one of the aged willows which overhung the streamlet already mentioned, Alfred, his elder brother, wishing to divert him, approached and said to him:

"Since you're not in humor of playing to-day, Alphonse, let us go back to father, where he is walking alone yonder on the hill, you see Mr. Deville is not with him, and so we have a good chance to ask him how he came to be so intimate with our second mentor. Perhaps he may agree to tell us."

"I dare not," replied Alphonse, "my lessons were badly learned, and my exercise detestable. Father looked at me as though he was both angry and sorry. That look pierced my heart, for it made me feel how very wicked I am in giving way to that cursed idleness which yet I can't get over."

"Bah!" said Alfred, in a tone half jest, half earnest, "when one knows his energy it only wants a little courage to get the better of him. Come along now, and I'll help you to struggle against this idleness which frightens you so. I promise you I'll give it some good thumps now and then which will soon send it about its business. After all, now, come to look at you, I don't think my aid will be necessary: repentance, they say, is a door open to all good sentiments; here you are on the high-road to it, and have only to walk straight before you: hereafter you will follow the dictates of your own heart, and the enemy will be overcome."

So saying, Alfred pressed his brother's hand affectionately, then, calling Gustave, their youngest brother, he took them to his father, and presented a double petition in such persuasive terms that not only was Alphonse received back into favor, but their good father consented to make them acquainted with the particulars of his connection with Mr. Deville.

"Yes, my children," said he, regarding each in turn with lively emotion; "yes, I will willingly explain to you the extent of my gratitude to the friend to whom I owe my happiness. Were it not for him, I should be now one of that multitude of ignorant creatures who know nothing of the duties imposed on them by God, nor should I have the happy faculty of instructing you in the various branches of knowledge necessary for your future prosperity in life.

"Alphonse, it is to you especially that my story may be profitable. Like you, I was addicted to that odious idleness over which you were just now crying so bitterly. O my dear son! you know not the miseries of which it may be the source. I might cite a thousand terrific examples, but I hope my own will suffice to convince you on this point, and to give you, at last, the strength to overcome a vice which, at the very least, exposes us to contempt."

After these words, which Alphonse heard with inexpressible emotion, Mr. d'Olbar paused a moment, then commenced his story in the following terms:

"My father," said he, "was, like myself, an officer retired from the service, having little to boast of, however, except his virtues, his noble birth, and a small property now included in my estate. He had had a trifling pension which he lost at the revolution of 1789.

"Being married and the father of two children, and employment being extremely difficult to procure at that disastrous period, he courageously resolved to support his family by the sweat of his brow, since nothing else was left them. Hiding then, his old sword, his parchments and his cross of St. Louis, won on the field of honor, he not only applied himself to cultivate his own little farm, but hired out his services to others who required his assistance.

"The courage and endurance necessary for the discharge of duties so painful and so laborious, he derived from that sacred love of wife and children which inspires man with such heroic devotion. Nevertheless he gradually fell into a state of hopeless dejection, which at times he found it difficult to conceal at home.

"The birth of a third child increased the expense of our little household where want began at times to show its hideous face, especially when bad weather prevented my father from going to work. Then I saw the silent tear trickling from my mother's eyes, and, without knowing why, I wept too and clung to her more closely.

"Boys," continued Mr. d'Olbar, looking in turn at each of his sons who were listening with the closest attention, "boys, a kind Providence has hitherto saved you from the woes and miseries of poverty; may it avert them from you all your life! May God, at the same time, give you a heart to feel for the woes and wants of others, and inspire you with that respect and compassion to which their sufferings entitle them.

"To return to my tale: My childhood, as you see, passed away gloomily enough in a

home which was the abode of indigence. Yet notwithstanding that indigence, my excellent father neglected no means of procuring for me the elements of that instruction on which he founded his dearest hopes.

"A neighboring teacher, whose religious principles had withstood the shock of revolution which had convulsed all France, consented to admit me amongst his pupils for a very trifling remuneration.

"I was then eight years old, with an excellent retention and great facility of learning. Unhappily these precious gifts were nullified by much idleness and a total want of application. I succeeded neverthless, thanks to the talents which nature had given me, in obtaining the first places amongst the young villagers, my schoolmates. Still my worthy teacher was far from being blind to my faults, for which he often rebuked me very sharply, and, indeed, he spared no pains to cure me of them. Hoping that as I grew older these faults might gradually disappear, he forbore tiny complaints that might grieve or annoy my parents, for the good man respected their misfortunes.

"Six years passed away thus. From my size and robust appearance, one would have taken me to be sixteen. I had the happiness of making my first Communion. I wrote well, showed considerable talent for figures, and was well acquainted with the rudiments of Latin. Less would have sufficed to persuade my poor father that I could do much greater things with ease. He thought of sending me to study the classics at a famous college in the neighboring town. Alas! this favorite project so long and so fondly cherished, he found himself wholly unable to carry out. At one time he thought of selling or mortgaging his little property, but reflecting that my two sisters had as much right to his paternal solicitude as I had, he renounced this, the only feasible means of sending me to college, and his despondency was greater than ever.

"Ah!" continued Mr. d'Olbar, as he wiped away a tear, "if children only understood the love, the sublime devotion that exists in the heart of a father or a mother, would there be one found to show himself ungrateful towards them? I think not; and were it not that I shall subsequently have to tell you of the expiation and reparation of the faults of my youth, most certainly I could not bring myself to speak of them: shame and remorse would bury them for ever. But to resume:

"It was just when these harassing cares about me were at their height in my father's bosom, that a relative of whom the family had long lost sight suddenly made his appearance.

"Mr. de Verval, my mother's brother, had escaped the troubles of the time, by flying to a foreign land. More fortunate than most of his companions in exile, he had been saved the trials and privations of emigration by contracting, in Vienna, an advantageous marriage, which secured to him an easy competence. Left a widower soon after, he was one of the first to obtain permission to return to France, and in due time he reached Paris, where he had many friends and relations.

"In speaking to you, my children, of this maternal uncle, I would wish to confine myself to his good qualities and the favors he conferred on me; but his stern and rugged temper had such an effect on years of my life that I cannot pass it over in silence. Mr. de Verval was the coldest, and most arbitrary man I have ever known. There was no affection in his heart ever strong enough to control his will, or influence his tastes. Coming back to us, he was, doubtless, pleased to see my father and mother again, although we children looked in vain for any exterior symptom of emotion on his stern features. During his stay, he never invited the confidence of my parents, who were, therefore, silent with regard to their want. He, nevertheless, saw what they chose not to reveal: when about to leave us, he told my father that he would pay my board in a Parisian college, provided I were sent within a fortnight. This offer was very tempting; it revived the hopes so long entertained with regard to my prospects. After some struggles, my parents made a sacrifice of their own feelings, and consented to let me go.

"It is needless to tell you how grieved were my fond mother and my dear sisters when the moment of my departure came. Even I myself, with all my lightness of disposition, did not receive their last embrace without emotion, or look back on the dear old home I was leaving for the first time, without a feeling of sorrow. That pleasant country, those verdant meadows, and smiling hills, the scenes of my boyish sports, had no small share in my regret: I could have kissed every tree I passed, every blade of grass so often trodden in careless play. Many a time did I turn to look at the smoke of our chimney, and even to that my lips breathed a sad farewell. Was it a presentiment of the troubles that awaited me far away from that beloved home where I left so much affection? I know not that—I rather suppose that every boy or girl leaving home for the first time must feel much as I felt then.

"My father had not courage to go with me to the village of Arques, where I was to take the stage for Paris. One of our neighbors came in his stead, and the good man tried hard to console me as we went along. When the coach appeared, he bade me a kind farewell, and gave me in charge to the driver, who had already undertaken to convey me in safety to my destination.

"I will not attempt to describe my feelings during this journey. I was so dejected, so unhappy, that no exterior object had power to attract my attention. On the third day, about noon, we reached the great city. There only did my curiosity begin to awake. Our way lay through one of the liveliest and most animated sections of the city. The noise, the continual motion, of which we could form no adequate idea in our quiet country, struck me with such surprise, that my eyes wandered from one thing to another, anxious to see all at once. As we whirled along through the busy thoroughfares I wanted to hear my companions complain as I did of being borne too swiftly on, and I felt annoyed at the cool indifference with which they looked on things that excited so much admiration in myself.

"But at last I was forced to leave the coach where for some moments I had enjoyed so much pleasure. Fortunately, a new attraction presented itself to my curiosity. Faithful to his engagement with regard to me, the driver informed me, as I stepped from the coach, that he would go with me himself to the place of my destination; and when he had delivered their baggage to the other passengers, he took mine on his shoulder, and made a sign for me to follow him. I willingly obeyed; but, my head being giddy from the effects of the long journey by stage, I could hardly keep my feet, but went staggering along the narrow streets at the imminent risk of being run over by some of the numerous carriages which were passing so swiftly to and fro. The driver, with an angry oath or imprecation, dragged me by the arm out of the danger, or warned me to take care. At length we got out of this muddy labyrinth, descended a flight of steps leading to a passage garnished with pretty shops, where toys and confectionery alternately caught my eyes, and excited desires which I was unable to gratify; then I perceived a large garden, surrounded by magnificent buildings, and I asked my companion if that was my uncle's house.

"'Not exactly, little fellow,' replied the man laughing in my face, which mortified me not a little.

"The building I saw was the Palais-Royal, built by Richelieu, in the time of Louis XIII.

"I entered with my laughing guide an immense gallery, and I was so dazzled by the splendor of the surrounding objects that I cried aloud: 'Oh! if my sisters could only see all that!'

"Hearing this, the coachman was seized with a violent fit of laughter, but whilst I was gazing enraptured on the marvellous bazaar, he took me by force away from that enchanting spectacle.

"A little after, the colonnade of the Louvre threw me into another ecstacy: I was transported with admiration at the sight of such magnificent architecture, but there again my merciless guide urged me on without a moment's delay.

"'Come along, my little fellow,' he kept saying in his jeering way, 'do you think I have got time to wait on your wonders? Since you are going to live in Paris, you can see all these at your leisure. We have a good quarter of an hour's walk before us yet, so pull out and leave off your gazing!' And he actually pulled me along for the remainder of the way.

"Arrived at the Pont-Neuf, my attention was again attracted by the shops, the river, with its baths and its great boats of washerwomen: but on I had to go, on and on, till at last we reached the foot of the Rue Tournon, where my uncle resided.

"He was only a new-comer in the place, and had apartments on the first floor. My conductor left me at the door after having made sure that Mr. Verval lived there.

"I cannot tell you how sad I felt when this faithful travelling companion bade me adieu. It seemed to me as though in him I lost the last trace of home, and I could hardly restrain my tears. The face of the servant who gave me admission was but little calculated to remove this impression. I saw his features, cold and stern like those of his master, darkening as he looked at me, and my heart was chilled.

"'My master is gone out,' said he very dryly, 'but he left orders for you to await his return in this room,' and he opened the door of a small dining-room opening on a narrow court. 'If you'd like to eat a bit before dinner, which will be at five o'clock precisely, I'll bring you a crust of bread.'

"I had eaten nothing all day; but, without consulting my stomach, I refused the offer, and sat down in a corner of the dark room where the servant left me.

(To be continued.)

ARRIAAL OF THE "ASIA"—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We are in possession of European intelligence to the 28th August, by the *Asia*, which arrived in Halifax on Wednesday of last week. The news, on the whole, is unimportant, but, nevertheless, contains many items of general interest, which will be found appended:

The prospectus of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company, with a capital of £500,000, has been issued. The proposal is to continue the Red Sea line from Ceylon to Singapore, and eventually to carry further sections to Hong Kong and Australia. Application is to be made to the government for a guarantee.

The British Board of Trade returns for July show a decrease in the exports of over £1,300,000, as compared with July last year. In the imports an increase had taken place, particularly in breadstuffs, the arrivals of which were very large.

The entire stud of Lord Derby's racers is to be sold, and he retires from the turf.

An important law case has been tried at Liverpool. An action was brought against the Directors of the suspended Borough Bank to recover damages for the loss sustained in purchasing shares upon the strength of a fallacious report issued by the Bank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted.

The first detachment of sappers and miners, only 20 strong, was to leave England for Vancouver Island on the 1st of September. One hundred and thirty others were soon to follow.

The *Daily News* calls on the European powers to watch closely American designs upon Nicaragua, under the conviction that the policy of the American government is to acquire possession of the Isthmus.

Drummond, the well-known London banker, is dead.

B. Haynes is officially recognized as United States Consul at Turk's Island.

The captain of an English ship had been tried and mulcted in heavy damages for placing a passenger in irons, under the plea that mutiny was imminent.

Cardinal Wiseman was making a tour in Ireland, and receiving enthusiastic ovations at all points.

Thirteen lives had been lost by the upsetting of a small pleasure-boat, at Worthing, on the Sussex coast.

It was again reported that Marshal Pelissier had asked to be removed from the English Embassy, and that his request would shortly be complied with. It was also said that his marriage was to take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff, and that the Emperor would give the bride one million of francs as a marriage portion.

Palmerston was received by the Emperor at St. Cloud on the 25th ult.

A Telegraph Congress, in which France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemburg and Switzerland are represented, has been opened at Berne.

A new French naval station for the eastern coast of Africa is to be created at Isle Reunion. This news is big with important consequences for the influence of the French flag and prosperity of the French colonies. It considers Medur sufficiently justified by the necessity which has arisen of employing a French ship, compcsing what was called the Indo-China division, in localities far removed from the Isle of Reunion.

A duel had been fought at Paris between the French Count de Grammond Caderousse and Count de la Rocea, Aide-de-Camp to the King of Sardinia. The result was not serious.

The French government, anticipating the possibility of more outrages on Christians in consequence of the bombardment of Jeddah, was about to increase its naval forces in the Mediterranean.

It was rumored at Paris that the Imperial Government had demanded from England explanations relative to the bombardment of Jeddah.

A transport was under orders at Brest to convey 400 convicts to Cayenne.

A Madrid telegram of the 25th ult. says a military expedition is being prepared for Havana.

The new-born Imperial Prince of Austria has been christened "Rodolph Francis Charles Joseph." By Imperial decree, the Prince Proprietor and Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Infantry.

It was rumored in Paris that Naples had accepted the conditions of England and France.

A small Russian squadron, consisting of two fourteen gun screw corvettes and a screw despatch gun vessel, had arrived at Spithead, *en route* to the Pacific. They were not allowed to enter the harbor of Portsmouth, but their commanders met a very courteous reception.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia had gone on a journey through the empire.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* understands that the Turkish Government has complained to the English Ambassador at Constantinople of the bombardment of Jeddah, at the moment when it was known that Ismail Pasha was on the way thither with full power to punish the guilty.

The Divan had issued a circular contradicting the rumor of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the Western Powers, which was occasioning great excitement.

It was reported that further riots had occurred in Candia, and that ten Christians had been killed.

The Porte had demanded the recall of the Greek Consul in Candia.

The amount of indemnity to be paid by China to England and France, as stipulated in the treaty of Tien-tsin, is 30,000,000 francs.

The telegraph intelligence of the China and Calcutta mail was overdue and momentarily expected when the Asia sailed.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21. Dr. Livingstone had arrived safely in Zambezi River, and was ascending it in his steam launch.

There is nothing new from India, if we except several telegraphic despatches, which like the generality of such things are got up for a particular purpose, and are, therefore, on that account neither reliable nor trustworthy.

THEY KNOW NOT THE VOICE OF STRANGERS."—Polybius, writing of the island of Corsica, at the beginning of his twelfth book has a passage which might ba quoted as a striking illustration of this. He observes that the island is rugged and rocky, and also covered with woods, so that the shepherds are not able to follow their cattle into the places in which they are dispersed; but when they have found a suitable pasture, and are desirous to bring them together, they sound a trumpet. Upon this signal the whole herd or flock run together, and follow the call of their own shepherd, never mistaking one for another. Thus it happens that when strangers come upon the island, and attempt to lay hold of the goats or oxen which they see feeding by themselves, the cattle, unused to the approach of strangers, immediately take to flight. And then, if the shepherd, perceiving what has happened, at the same time sounds his trumpet, they all run toward him with great haste. "That the cattle should be thus obedient to the sound of the trumpet," adds the historian, "is no very wonderful thing. In Italy, those who have the care of swine never inclose them in separate pastures, nor follow them behind as is the custom among the Greeks, but go always *before* them and from time to time sound a horn. The swine follow and run together at the sound; and are so taught by habit to distinguish their own proper horn, that their exactness in this respect seems almost incredible to those who have never heard it before."

A GRAND DUCHESS IN DANGER.—An accident, which might have been serious, happened to the bathing machine of the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia at Ostend. The Duchess, in order not to be seen by the other bathers, had the door of her machine protected by a large awning, and the wind, being high, beat with such violence against it as, combined with the action of the waves, to make the wheels of the machine sink deeply into the sand. When, therefore, the Princess, having taken her bath, entered the machine to return to land, the driver had to make his horse pull violently in order to put the machine in motion. This caused one of the wheels to break, and the machine was in danger of upsetting. But some of the bathing-men rushing into the sea held the vehicle upright until a new machine was brought.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

CONTINENTAL INUNDATIONS.—Several rivers have overflown in different parts of Switzerland, and have done considerable damage.—Amongst them are the Linth and the Seruft in the canton of Glaris, and the Thur in Thurgau. The Rhine and Aar are also very high. Extensive inundations have also taken place in Bohemia. The neighborhood of Prague was a few days ago completely under water. At Reichemberg bridges were washed away, and the water rose as high as the chimneys of some houses. Several persons in these houses were drowned, in spite of the efforts made to save them. In numerous manufactories the water rushed in with such violence as to destroy the machinery. At Rochiltz, Elsembrod, Junbunzlan, and other places, vast damage was done, and numerous lives lost.

Humboldt tells us that he met once with a naked Indian, who had painted his body so as to represent a blue jacket and trousers with black buttons.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

GENUINE SAXON DEPRAVITY.—A case of shocking depravity occurred in London. The wife of a tradesman, in humble position, had frequently quarrelled with her husband, and, after a rather violent altercation, left him in the morning with the avowed intention of committing suicide. The husband did not make the slightest effort to prevent her intention, but quite coolly and philosophically sat down to his breakfast, and, having finished it, went about his daily occupation as usual. The wretched wife ran to the river and succeeded in throwing herself in, but was with great difficulty rescued by a waterman. The husband, going out in the course of the day on some business, was astounded to see the wife, whom he had fondly hoped to be in the bottom of the Thames, standing at the door of a public house. Having learned the story of her rescue, he walked up to the waterman and savagely assaulted him for "meddling in other people's business." He was arrested by the police and brought before the magistrate, who fined him the paltry sum of ten shillings.

EXTRAORINARY COMBAT.—A singular affair happened lately near Hull. Mr. Bray, a farmer, who resides in Hendyke lane, was passing along one of his fields at dusk, when, a few yards in advance of him, he saw a band of seven or eight foumarts playing on the cart road, which skirts the hedge. They planted themselves boldly in his path; and when he attempted to drive them off they sprang at him in a body, and a furious combat ensued for five or ten minutes. The little assailants were evidently bent on effectually using their claws and teeth. As fast as one was knocked down with his hat, which was all the defence Mr. Bray had, the remainder continued their efforts to climb up his clothes and attack his face. Ultimately, however, three or four of the foumarts were thrown disabled into the hedge bottom, and the rest made a precipitate retreat. Mr. Bray secured three of them with a piece of string, and carried them away alive.

THE LAST HOURS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—The following lines are from a work entitled "Historical Ballads," &c., by A. M. D. G. The author wishes to close the last few hours of one whom we generally call "Good Queen Bess:"

"Oh! death—I brav'd thee still, and scorn'd,
Of terrors thou the king;
Oh, coward Death! to daunt me now,
What visions thou dost bring!

"Hast done thy worst?—ah, no, or why
Should glare that lurid light?—
I see who burns within those flames,
I cannot shun the sight.

"Oh, opening Hell! a fearful sight
For dying eyes to see:
Oh, hungry Hell! I know full well
Thou openest wide for me."

"J. O.," in a letter to the *Times*, complains of the very young and untrained recruits sent out to India, and says: "I am induced to make this suggestion in consequence of seeing a letter from a Queen's officer of high character now in India, complaining of the uninstructed character of the cavalry recruits latterly despatched to India to complete the Queen's regiments already there. He observes—'The recruits you send us are neither horsemen nor swordsmen; I saw one native, three days ago, keeping at bay on foot, with perfect ease, three of our dragoons, who could neither manage their horses nor wield their swords.'"

MR. BRIGHT, M. P.—Mr. Bright (says the Birmingham *Journal*) is still in Scotland, recruiting his health. He will be in Birmingham in October, and stay there a week or two, taking the opportunity of addressing his constituents in the Town Hall.

The deepest coalpit in Great Britain, and probably in the world, has, after nearly twelve years' labor, just been completed and opened at Dukinfield, Cheshire. The shaft of this pit is 686 1-2 yards deep, and the sinking of it cost nearly £100,000.

In an advertisement offering the Woodchester Park Estate, Worcestershire, for sale, the auctioneer announces, in a line of capital letters, as one of the tempting inducements to purchasers, "Political influence over twelve hundred honest yeomen!"

The arrangements with regard to the erection of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, at Grantham, are progressing satisfactorily, and the inauguration, which will be attended by Lord Brougham, will take place on the 21st of September.

A fish of the whale species was captured near Contrary Head, Isle of Man, and towed into Peel harbor. Its length was 29 feet, and the girth in the thickest part about 15 feet; the tail measured 8 1-2 feet.

A fireman has been committed for manslaughter at Birmingham for having caused the death of a child by preventing a police constable ascending the ladder of the fire-escape to rescue it.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Law Library was performed in the grounds of the Middle Temple by Sir Fortunatis Dwarris.

A few weeks ago, in a field occupied by Mr. Thomas Fairman, in the parish of Westwick, Norfolk, from one oak tree, in the midst of the roots, there were killed 112 rats.

The Marquis of Ailsa is building a lifeboat at his own expense, for use along the coast from Dunure to Turnberry.

The 3d, 28th, and 48th regiments are under orders to proceed to India.

FRANCE.

A PRACTICE TO GET RID OF.—Another serious accident from the practice of smokers throwing away lighted matches or cigars has occurred in the Rue Vivienne, Paris: As a lady, leaning on the arm of her husband, was quietly walking along the street, her dress came in contact with a burning match, and it immediately burst into flames. The lady raised piercing shrieks, and her husband attempted to extinguish the flames by pressing the dress in his hands, but he did not succeed. Some workmen, however, happened to come up, and whilst some of them pressed the dress, others opened a water plug and threw water on the flames. At length the conflagration was extinguished, but not before the lady was much injured. Her husband was also a good deal burned in his hands.

A Paris correspondent says that the lace dress trimming presented by Caen to the Empress is perhaps the most exquisite specimen of that manufacture that the country has ever yet produced. The pattern is of sea-shells interlaced with aquatic flowers, so much in relief that they appear detached from the tissue, which combines strength and firmness with extraordinary fineness. This trimming, together with a shawl of no less splendid design and execution, was presented to her Majesty in a *corbeille* magnificently embroidered with the arms of Caen in gold, and decorated with exquisite specimens of black and white lace.

In the grand distribution of prizes and accessits to the pupils of the colleges of Paris and Versailles which has just taken place, the number of the former was 80 and of the latter 300. One of the three great prizes—that of Latin composition—was carried off by M. Faubert, a mulatto, a native of Haiti, and a pupil of M. Girard, also a mulatto, College Bonaparte; and another, also belonging to Haiti, M. Delva, who is quite black, of the College Rollin, carried off the first prize in Greek composition of the second class.

At a grand public fancy-ball given lately at the Parisian Opera, the young Prince of Oude made his appearance, covered with diamonds from head to foot. So entire a focus of opera-glasses is thought never before to have been concentrated on a single individual. The Prince is exceedingly handsome, into the bargain; and the "sighs and eyes" made at him would realize the Arabian Nights many times over. He is a close observer, and goes about over the city in many disguises.

A medal, commemorating the Emperor's journey through Brittany, is to be struck at the Paris Mint. It will be distributed to all the towns and villages the Emperor has traversed. The Imperial architect, summoned by telegraph, has arrived at Napoleonville, in the heart of La Vendee, where he is to rebuild the church.

The Empress of the French, before leaving the Bretagne, wrote the following in an album which was lying upon the table of her saloon: "My stay on board the Bretagne is one of the happiest episodes of my life—Eugenie, *Grande Amirale de France.*"

The Imperial Horticultural Society of Paris have announced their intention of holding a great exhibition, open to all nations. Everything must be delivered at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysees, by the 25th of September.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the report of the abdication of the King of Holland, and says that such a step has never been contemplated.

SCOTLAND.

A CLAIMANT OF THE BARONY OF LOVAT.—It is said that a descendant of the ancient family of Fraser of Lovat exists in the direct line, and is likely to appear shortly as a claimant of the barony of Lovat, in the peerage of Scotland. This claimant, whose name is John Fraser, asserts that he can trace his pedigree from Thomas, the twelfth lord, through his eldest son Alexander Fraser, who having killed a man in Scotland, took refuge from justice in Wales, where he lived in obscurity, and married, leaving Simon, the thirteenth lord, in possession of the family honors. It appears that marriage and baptismal registers are existing in confirmation of the facts that Alexander Fraser married, and that he left a son, whose descendants, if they can make out their case, would be thus the direct heirs of this ancient barony.

WHALES ON THE COAST.—Whales are at last beginning to make their appearance off our coast. During a brief clearing of the fog immense numbers of them were seen at a considerable distance off Noss Head. We also learn that they have arrived in Orkney in great numbers, and that a capture of upwards of one hundred has been made at one island during the week.

RUNNING TO DESTRUCTION.—A man named George Gilmour, a carter, residing in Westmuir street, Parkhead, offered, while under the influence of liquor, to run a certain distance with any man for £1. No one seemed disposed to take him up, on which he commenced running himself, and on reaching the distance he dropped down dead!

DEATH OF GEORGE COMBE.—Intelligence has reached Edinburgh of the death of Mr. George Combe, author of the "Constitution of Man." He had attained the three score and ten years which is set down as the common term.

DUNDEE HIGHLAND GATHERING.—The Duke of Athol has intimated his intention of being present at the next Highland gathering, in the Barrack Park, Dundee, with 70 of his Athol Highlanders.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE.—Mr. Carlyle has been residing with his relatives at Dumfries and at Cummertrees for the last six weeks, and seems to be in vigorous health. The first two volumes of his work on Frederick the Great are ready for publication, and will be given to the world at the beginning of the book season.

Miss Keith Dunlop, who died on the 2d of August, aged 86, at Broomfield, Ayr, was one of the last (if not the last) of the beauties celebrated by Robert Burns. Her name occurs in that exquisite poem, "New Year's Day," addressed to her mother, Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop, Burns's cherished friend. The poet writes thus:

"Colla's fair Rachel's care to-day,
And blooming Keith's engaged with Gray."

Miss Keith Dunlop's brothers were all more or less distinguished, two of them particularly in the army, and one in the navy.

ITALY.

STATUE TO MASSENA.—A statue to General Massena is to be erected on the square of that name at Nice. The work has been entrusted to M. Megret, and the General will be represented in the act of sending the Emperor Napoleon, who enjoined him to hold out for another hour at the battle of Essling, the following reply: "Tell the Emperor that I never give way!" The expense is to be defrayed by subscription, both Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel II. having liberally contributed.

The Turin papers quote letters from Locarno containing accounts of an attempt at murder committed there on the 6th ult. on the person of one Casimir Parodi, who, being implicated in the insurrection of the 29th June, 1857, at Genoa, had turned King's evidence, in consequence of which he had since then been doomed to assassination by the party which had originated that movement.

The mail coach from Florence to Rome has been lately stopped by brigands at Montefiascone, and 4,000 dollars sacked. They nearly murdered Muller, an Austrian courier, carrying the usual Government despatches from Mantua to Rome and Naples. He has been actually scalped.

Letters from Genoa of the 12th August state that Mazzini having issued a fresh proclamation, precautionary military measures have been taken to prevent an expected Mazzinian landing.

An industrious cooper at Genoa has died without issue, and left 250,000f. to the charitable asylum for the working classes of that city. His name is Boggiardo.

SPAIN.

A GENEROUS MONARCH.—Alfonso V. of Aragon was born in 1385, and died in 1454. His character, chivalrous and generous, is illustrated by the following anecdotes: One day his treasurer was paying him ten thousand ducats; an officer who was present said in a low voice, not meant for the king's ear, "That sum is all I need to make me happy." The king, however, heard him, and said, "Thou shalt be happy, then;" and immediately ordered the ten thousand ducats to be paid to him. To render himself more popular, Alfonso was in the habit of walking in the streets of his capital on foot and unattended. When representations were made to him of the danger there was in thus exposing himself, he replied, "A father who walks in the midst of his children has nothing to fear." One of his courtiers having asked him who were those of his subjects whom he loved the most? "Those," he answered, "who fear for me more than they fear me." Seeing one day a galley filled with soldiers on the point of sinking, he ordered immediately that succor should be given. Seeing those round him hesitate, he leaped into a boat, and cried, "I like better to be the companion than the spectator of their death." The soldiers were saved. Alfonso seems to have had wit as well as nobleness. He was in the habit of saying, that to constitute a happy household, it was necessary that the husband should be deaf and the wife blind.

The Madrid journals of the 13th Aug. state that General O'Donnell, President of the Council, has fallen ill, and has been subjected by his physicians to a course of treatment at the thermal baths of Las Caldas.

The *Espano* contradicts the report that the difference caused by Lord Malmesbury's speech has been arranged, the matter still being in abeyance from the continued indisposition of M. Isturitz.

The approaching elections excite the greatest interest amongst the candidates.

GERMANY.

POLITICAL ASSASSINS.—Accounts from Dresden state that the Director of Police has issued a circular to the police authorities and commanders of gendarmerie in the kingdom, in which he says: "According to a communication from the Baden government, the heads of the revolutionary party residing in foreign countries are at present getting grenades of a particular form executed, fit for attempts at assassination, and are endeavoring to introduce them into Germany. The instruments of slaughter, being covered with leather, might be mistaken for gymnastic instruments." The police are recommended by the director to keep a watch for these projectiles, and also for suspicious-looking travellers from England, France, and Switzerland.

Dr. Andre Schleiermacher, one of the greatest scientific notabilities in Germany, died suddenly at Darmstadt, on the 11th ult.

PRUSSIA.

GAMBLING.—A letter from Hamburg says: "The Prussian government continue their exertions to abolish the gaming tables throughout Germany, but the run of bad luck to which the bank at Baden has latterly been exposed may have a greater influence in the accomplishment of that object than any legal enactment of the Diet would be likely to effect. The 'bank' there has this season been broken twelve times, five of which successes had been gained by a baron (a captain in the Austrian army), who on leaving the place gave 5,000f. to the poor of the town in token of gratitude for his 'luck' there."

BERLIN.—A letter says: "A police order prohibiting the newspapers from alluding to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers has produced a great sensation here. The prohibition is attributed to important discussions which are about to take place in the Council respecting the Regency. It seems certain that the Prince of Prussia will soon definitely assume the reins of government, and that the Ministry will be greatly modified, if not entirely changed. The leaders of the Conservative party go successively to Tegernsee to pay their respects to the King."

Accounts from Minden state that the great spinning mill in that town was destroyed by fire on the 11th of August. The loss is valued at 375,000f., and 200 workmen have been thrown out of employment.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Russia has invited the Prince of Prussia to witness the great manœuvres which are to take place in the neighborhood of Warsaw towards the end of September.

The people at Berlin complain that the letter bags via Trieste have been tampered with under the pretext of the plague at Tripoli.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—A conspiracy was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there. Eleven of the boys had been tried and sentenced, one to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. In passing sentence the judges themselves recommended them to mercy, on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland, with a view to a general rising of all the Slavonic populations of Austria to form a republic, which would comprise some 9,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree, forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition to Bosnia, except on account of the Turkish government.

The following intelligence has been received from Vienna, dated August 22: "The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a Prince last night."

RUSSIA.

THE SERFS' UKASE.—The recent ukase, granting liberty to the serfs on what may be considered the private possessions of the imperial family, as distinguished from the hereditary domains of the Crown, will go far to render those on whom that benefit is conferred more than ever attached to the person of the Emperor, though it may operate in the opposite way as to the feelings to be entertained towards their sovereign by many of the older nobility in various districts of the empire. As, however, there can be but little doubt that the intended object is good towards the serfs, and at the same time advantageous to the country, the eventual success of the measure, though it may have to encounter obstacles, seems now to be more than ever assured.

MONARCH AND MIMIC.—One of the officers of his guard was mimicking him (the Emperor Paul) in the palace, for the entertainment of his comrades, when the door opened, and the Czar entered. The officers were about to stop the performer, but his Majesty made them a sign not to do so, and, advancing unperceived by the young man, he crossed his arms before him, and ordered him to go on. The officer, with perfect self-command, continued, saying, "Lieutenant, you deserve to be degraded, but being clemency itself, I not only pardon you, but promote you to a captaincy." This was said in the Czar's way, who then exclaimed, "Be it so," and walked away.

A private letter says: "You may remember that Jews in Poland are forbidden to acquire landed property cultivated by peasants who are Christians. The Emperor Alexander had made one exception to the law, and the present Emperor has established another in favor of a Jew, named Berchard Hantcke. But that concession was only accorded in this latter instance on the condition of the person so favored converting, within a space of six years, the obligatory work of the peasants into a yearly rent in money; also to contribute to the expense of the Christian worship, and not to employ Jews on the property."

Prince Suwaroff, Governor of the provinces of Livonia, Esthonia and Courland, who went to Naples on leave of absence, arrived from that city at Kœnigsberg, and embarked without delay for Russia. It is supposed that he has been summoned home, either on account of circumstances connected with the emancipation of serfs, or in consequence of the intention of the Emperor to visit the Baltic provinces before the end of the summer.

Accounts from Odessa state that the crops in that region present a most unsatisfactory appearance. In the neighborhood of St. Petersburg they are most unpromising, but in the districts surrounding Archangel they are well spoken of.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman in Ireland.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BALLINASLOE.

On Monday, 23d August, his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Kingstown from Hollyhead. He was accompanied by the Hon. and Rev. Monsigneur Clifford and Mr. Wiseman. On landing at the Pier, he was received by Captain Bellew, — Burke, Esq., Loughrea, and the Rev. Mr. Derry, P. P., Eyrecourt, who offered his Eminence, on the part of the Irish clergy and the people, their heartfelt congratulations on his visit to Ireland, and assurance which was repeated by all the gentlemen who were present on the occasion. His Eminence wore the ordinary clerical dress of a bishop. Along the passage leading from the steamer to the terminus was occupied by hundreds of persons, who were waiting in anticipation of the arrival of his Eminence. He was met at the terminus by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Hon. and Rev. Monsigneur Talbot accompanied him to town. On arriving at the Westland row terminus the Lord Cardinal, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and the other dignitaries and clergy proceeded to the residence of his Grace, in Eccles street, to breakfast. Shortly after twelve o'clock his Eminence drove to the Imperial Hotel, where he was joined by his Grace the Archbishop, the Very Rev. Mgr. Yore, the Very Rev. Mgr. Meagher, the Hon. and Rev. Monsigneurs Talbot and Clifford, all of whom proceeded to visit some of the principal Catholic religious and charitable institutions of the city.

DEPARTURE OF HIS EMINENCE FOR BALLINASLOE.

On Tuesday morning his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster left the Broadstone terminus by the half-past ten o'clock train for Ballinasloe. He was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. MacNally, Bishop of Clogher; the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Hon. and Rev. Monsigneur Clifford, the Hon. and Rev. Monsigneur Talbot, Mr. Wiseman, Very Rev. Dr. Derry, P.P., Eyrecourt; Rev. Mr. Bannon, Captain Bellew, and several other clergymen and gentlemen who intended to be present at the august ceremonies in Ballinasloe.

ARRIVAL AT BALLINASLOE.

On Tuesday his Eminence arrived at Ballinasloe, where thousands of the populace were waiting to receive him. His reception was such a scene of joy and gladness, of popular affection and respect, and of religious enthusiasm as has not been witnessed in Ireland for a long period. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. A few members of the parliamentary religion endeavored to excite confusion and ill-will by a number of foolish and insulting placards which they had stuck up in all quarters of the town, but the people took no notice of those efforts, and all went off joyfully and peaceably as so great an event should.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The following despatch, dated Ballinasloe, Tuesday night, will serve to convey an idea of the manner in which this, the first visit of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was hailed by the good people of that town:

"The extraordinary demonstrations of public joy and welcome on the arrival of Cardinal Wiseman have been continued throughout the evening and up to an advanced hour to-night with increasing enthusiasm. The streets have been densely crowded, not only by the inhabitants of the town but of the country around, who poured in to participate in the general happiness. Numbers of respectable persons have come from distant places in order to attend the ceremony to-morrow.

"The town has been beautifully illuminated, and presented an extremely brilliant appearance. A few houses were in darkness, but so few in number and so far between, that they merely served to show in a more striking manner the universality of this tribute of respect to his Eminence. The majority of the windows were decorated, in addition to the candles, with flowers tastefully disposed and formed into appropriate devices, which produced an exceedingly pleasing effect. Chinese lamps were hung out at favorable points in the open air, and flags waved gracefully in the night air. The streets were lighted up from end to end, the houses of the gentry and traders, down to the humblest cottage, furnishing respectively their quota of artificial light. Thousands promenaded through the town till near midnight, and the music of a band assisted to enliven and afford amusement. There were repeated bursts of cheering for the Cardinal. Several more prelates have arrived, including the Archbishop of Tuam, who travelled over from Tuam, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Coyne, in his own carriage. His Grace was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowds. The Bishop of Galway is also amongst those who have come. His Eminence was entertained in the evening at a grand dinner in Gill's Hotel. There was a very large company of bishops and clergy present to meet him. The utmost order and decorum has characterized the conduct of the people—a result which has rather disappointed some who are not their friends."

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE.

The Church thus consecrated, in a manner at once so strikingly grand and impressive, stands at the eastern end of the town on the bank of the river Suc, a tributary of the Shannon. It is built from designs by Mr. M'Carthy, which had the additional advantage of being revised by the late Mr. Pugin. The design is one which is not uncommon at present. It includes a nave, chancel, two aisles, an abscess at the eastern end, and lateral chapels, one of which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the other to St. John the Baptist. The style of architecture is early English, but is taken from the period in which the style assumed a more decorative character. The extreme length of the nave, including the chancel, is 150 feet, and its width, including the aisles, 60 feet. The building is lofty, probably 60 feet from the floor to the reach. The aisles are separated from the nave by lines of massive stone pillars, from which spring a series of arches at each side, built with cut stone. The chancel, the chapels and sacristy are beautifully tiled in appropriate patterns, and a fine marble altar erected, which was consecrated with the Church. The roof, which presents a handsome appearance, is an open one; a hammer beam roof, and the different openings formed by the structural timbers of the line and purloins have been filled up with open panel work of various patterns. There is one feature which is particularly deserving of notice, and that is the large chancel arch separating the nave from the chancel, and which runs to a height of about 45 feet. The tower and spire will be about 175 feet high from the ground. The former has been already carried to about the top of the reach, and will be proceeded with immediately. The work generally is of the most solid description. It has been conducted under local superintendence, and the timber work has been of late executed under the care of Mr. O'Brien, of Loughrea. The area of the Church has been almost entirely enclosed by an iron paling of suitable design. In the abscess there is a magnificent stained glass window, the architectural character of which may be said to be borrowed from the neighboring ruin at Kilconnel of a Franciscan Convent. The fundamental lines are exactly the same. The window is indebted for much of its effect to the artistic and elegant designs of Mr. Barfe. The Church is dedicated to St. Michael, the Archangel, and the scriptural incidents connected with him are the most prominently illustrated. The expulsion of Satan from heaven, after the design of Michael Angelo, and the blowing of the last trumpet, &c. In the same line of lights are figures of St. Gabriel announcing to our Lady the message of the Incarnation, the Angel Raphael, and an incident of his journey with Tobias. In the lower line of lights are the saints for whom there is the greatest veneration in the diocese of Clonfert—St. Patrick, the apostle of the country; St. Brendan, patron of of the diocese; St. Bridget, patroness of the country; and St. Dympna, a royal Irish virgin, martyred at Gale, near Antwerp. The head of the window contains, in its most prominent light, a likeness of our Lady in Glory, and in the two adjacent compartments are figures of venerating angels—one bearing a crown and the other a sceptre.

THE CONSECRATION.

The solemn consecration of the new Church of St. Michael, Ballinasloe, took place on Wednesday, the 25th, and, from the nature of the various circumstances connected with it, was perhaps the most remarkable religious ceremonial in this country for over three hundred years. The temple, which the faithful people of the district contributed from their humble means during several years past to raise for the worship of the Most High, is a massive, handsome structure. Many venerable prelates, successors of St. Patrick, came from various parts of the country to assist, as did also hundreds of zealous clergy; the people congregated in thousands, and, to crown all, an illustrious member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, the first of that sanctified body who was enabled to visit and officiate in this country for years, distinguished the occasion by his presence, and made his advent in the West memorable by the apostolic wisdom and eloquence of his words.

The congregation were not admitted until eleven o'clock; and from the extent of the church and the vast crowd waiting anxiously to obtain entrance, the admission in a regular manner was a work which occupied considerable time. The arrangements, however, were admirable, and were most efficiently carried out. The sanctuary presented a strikingly beautiful appearance. The altar and altar platform and steps are of pure marble, and a fine effect was produced by the reflection on their polished surfaces of the sun's rays, which streamed through the rich stained glass window behind. The altar was most tastefully ornamented with handsome candelabra and stands of choicest flowers. On the Gospel side stood the Cardinal's throne on a dais, and covered by a canopy, the entire covered in scarlet. The benches for the bishops were erected at both sides towards the front, and they were also covered with scarlet cloth. The faldstool for the celebrant of the High Mass was placed on the epistle side, and opposite to him the chair of the bishop of the diocese. The following prelates were present: His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, the Lord Bishop of Elphin, the Lord Bishop of Ardagh, the Lord Bishop of Clogher, the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Lord Bishop of Kilmacduagh, the Lord Bishop of Ross, the Lord Bishop of Galway, the Coadjutor Bishop (elect) of Killaloe. Their Lordships wore purple soutanes, rochets, copes, and mitres. The clergy, nearly four hundred of whom were present, wearing soutanes and surplices, were ranged in the choir to the right and left of the sanctuary, and many were through the church. It was impossible, from the pressure, to obtain a full list of their names.

THE SERMON.

Cardinal Wiseman quitted the throne, attended by his deacons, and prostrating himself before the high altar, prayed for a brief space. He then arose, and ascended a dais, which was erected in the centre just at the junction of the nave and the chancel, and standing on which, he could be seen, and his voice heard distinctly by the vast multitude who filled to overflowing every portion of the church, and who were hushed into the deepest silence in order not to lose a word. His Eminence took his text from the 2nd epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, 6th chapter, 11th verse.

"Our mouth is open to you, O, ye Corinthians! Our heart is enlarged."

Such, my brethren, are the words which naturally came to my lips on reflecting how, for the first time, they should open before you after many years' silence in this island. They refused to address themselves to you in words that could savor even remotely of controversy, for I felt that I had to address a congregation of faithful people, in whom the true, sound, and orthodox faith was so deeply implanted as to require no words of encouragement from me; and I felt that it must have been presumption to address you in words of instruction in the presence of an assembly of venerable bishops, each of whom is more worthy to teach than I, and who form a portion of those whom I am bound to address. No, my brethren, I felt it was only in words of congratulation—words of joy—words of exultation I could speak to you—that I might associate myself in these deep, earnest, and most holy feelings which pervade you on a day like this—that it was only because my heart should expand in the midst of you that I would even presume to speak to you. All I have seen around me—all I see this moment—serve but to expand and widen still more those feelings which are common to us all, and which in their exuberance must overflow; and the heart being enlarged, the mouth must needs open to become, as it were, the floodgate through which these feelings could be poured out, so as to mingle with yours, and then, if possible, this, our common joy, going forth like the waters which the Prophet Ezekiel saw first collected in the temple of God, and then issue from its doors overflowing. Thus the joy which we feel within these sacred walls will, as a flood of sacred waters, go forth into the public places and there unite. Therefore, my brethren, you will excuse me if in my address I say that which has been said to you a thousand times—if I repeat to you what your own feelings probably have already suggested; for when I see myself here, in the centre of this splendid edifice, it is not the beauty of its architecture, nor the solidity of its construction, nor the amplitude of its dimensions, which strike and move me. I can consider it but in one light—not as a merely magnificent temple—not merely as an evidence of the skill, or the taste, or the generosity with which it has been raised. It is to me only another monument of your faith—of that undying faith which is a part of your country—it is upon this alone I can speak to you to-day. Whatever I may say, suggested by circumstances, will be merely to tell you how I feel, and, therefore, how I must express my thoughts upon that which forms the great glory of this land—its prerogative—its privilege from God, and that unalterable and unfailing faith which has endured for ages, is proudest now, and will, I trust, go on for ever, manifesting itself even with greater magnificence than it has done in our days. If every country and every nation has received special blessings from God, it would be superfluous to tell you that that which distinguishes this land to every one who visits you—that which marks you in history, and will give its peculiar characteristic to the narrative of events in this your Island of Saints—is the wonderful gift of a living and lively faith, to which tests have been applied such as it has never pleased God to subject any other nation to. The course of Divine Providence has generally been that persecution should assail an infant church. We are told that the young plant requires the watering of the gardener that it might take a deep root to spring high; and we know well with what it is that God has watered in every country the infant church. We know it is the general law that the seed of faith should be cast in sorrow, in order that its sheaths might be borne in joy. Often the apostle himself dropped into his own furrow and fertilized it, but the sprinkling of tears, mingled generally with blood, was the rule whereby God gave the first birth, and then increase to His Church, wherever, through the ministry of man, He planted it. Here this order of Providence might be said, to a great extent, to be reversed. It seems as if there had been something pure and even congenial in the very soil, which opened itself and received gladly the seed of life, and made it produce one hundred fold; so that the life of one great and holy Apostle sufficed almost to see the entire land Catholic. It was because here the almighty wisdom and providence of God wished to give evidence of the power of God and of His providence with His Church—to show how faith could endure the trials of centuries—not that sharp tribulation of the sword, which raises the courage of men and makes even their natural feelings come into aid the instincts and dictates of faith and of grace; but that slow and weary action which tires out the patience of men, and seems almost to wear out also the action of grace, and to show, at least in one land, that there was no trial to which the faith could be exposed which it was not powerful enough to conquer. And this has been the trial which, if viewed by merely human eyes, gives us the strongest evidence that that faith is divine—that its energy is celestial, and that its gift is of God. If it had been but a human institution or principle, it must long since have yielded. All which it has resisted and overcome proves to demonstration that the finger of God has been instrumental in this long preservation, and wonderfully watching over that which was its own. My brethren, take the first and simplest test of the power of human opinion. In the moral as in the physical world bodies act reciprocally in proportion to their masses; but we know well what must overcome. The earth curves according to its own will the direction of its satellite, and then, after making it revolve round its own great orbit, obedient in its turn with the rest of the planetary system, it yields to the attractive force of the huge mass which dominates over it. It is so with these bodies in which moral action is exercised. The peculiarity of the social state in this country has divided the population into two distinct classes. I am not going for a moment to dwell upon the political or social character, or upon the causes or consequences of this state. I assume the fact as it is, and I ask you to put side by side these two bodies acting, necessarily, the one upon the other in this as in every other country. Throw upon one side wealth, nobility, and worldly position, the influence of superiority, education of the highest class, literature, and whatever belongs to those who command according to this world. Throw into the other scale poverty and misery, the absence almost for ages of the power of culture, the dependence totally for all that is necessary in this world, for daily food itself, upon those who belong to the other class. See these two bodies acting for centuries reciprocally upon one another. Suppose it to be a matter of mere human opinion, human principle or science, that knowledge of every sort that divides them, and see if it is possible that for hundreds of years that which is so much greater, more powerful, or more wise in the eyes of the world ought not to have crumbled and crushed under itself that which was absolutely subject to it, and lying at its feet, and reduced it into a homogeneous mass, breaking down the barriers that separated the two, and thus make them as one. I ask you not merely to solve this problem in theory, but to solve it in practice, and to do that go to the neighboring island, where God has cast my own lot, and see what has been the result of a similar condition of things. At the period when first religious differences began in that country, we know that the mass of the people were attached most deeply to the religion of their forefathers. They made pilgrimages of grace, as they were called—they rose, again and again, in insurrection, to prevent that change of religion which was attempted to be introduced amongst them, and they were crushed. Their efforts were stifled, and what was the result? A few years of superiority in one class, which monopolized all earthly advantages, wore away the patient resistance of those who would not otherwise have altered their faith, until at length districts which once were most fervent and most zealously Catholic hardly heard that name amongst them, and scarcely a vestige or trace was left in the feelings and traditions of the people of the former existence of the Catholic Church amongst them. What, then, makes the difference? How is it that there it has been easy to sweep away, and without any great destruction of outward and visible securities, the whole fabric of the faith, leaving nothing not even the least vestige of a name to mark a traditionary remembrance of the old faith and holy thoughts of the people. I cannot see the difference except in this, that there was a heavenly power exercised here—that the whole of this trial was permitted by God for a great and special purpose—I cannot see but this difference, that it pleased God by one of those dispensations which we must not endeavor to penetrate, to allow religion to take, perhaps, a nobler and more magnificent hold upon the surface of the land, demonstrating itself by more splendid edifices, by more noble endowments of universities, and colleges, and hospitals; whilst here he made its roots strike deep into the very soil, and so take possession of the land, that it was impossible ever to eradicate it. You know, and I need not tell you, how tremendous were those series of acts whereby property was either confiscated or destroyed, and the inhabitants of whole districts were swept away, with the view, if possible, to remove the Catholic population, and with them take away the faith from the land. But, notwithstanding all this, the faith still survives; because, my dear brethren, they could not tear away the name of the saint from the cairn upon the rock or the mountain to which he had immortally attached it. They could not destroy the veneration for the holy places to which pilgrims went in their poverty or in their sorrow, nor make them lose the remembrance of the saint who had imparted holiness to their vallies. They could not turn the hearts of the people from the rifled monuments of the piety of their fathers, their venerable, roofless churches, under the shade of whose walls lie buried the bones of their Catholic ancestors, nor from those venerable seminaries which, if they no longer shelter learning, at least preserve in their history all that was precious of those who have been faithful to that same religion. No, they could not take away from the land such monuments and such traditions. They could not even, in altering the language of the people, pluck from their tongues the sweet names which associated, not only with venerable monasteries, but with numerous fields and valleys, signifying that some church or holy edifice had once stood or pious servant of God had once dwelt there. The land was sanctified throughout, and that faith spoke out not alone from the walls, but from the very rocks and valleys of the land, and no power of man, no influence of class could remove it from the foundation which it had in the very soil, as well as in the hearts of the people of this country. I know what those will say who smile at all this line of observation, and think that we are speaking with prejudiced warmth and

enthusiasm about what, by them, is regarded as an evil. They will say: "Yes, the Catholic religion has taken deep root in Ireland as a weed would do, which it is difficult, by any cultivation, to pluck up and eradicate." But I, my brethren, accept that simile, and bless God that it is so, and I will say why. There is not a plant, however precious and valuable to man, which is not somewhere the indigenous growth of the land. There is not a grain which you cultivate in your fields—not a tree that blossoms in your orchards — not a flower that blooms and yields sweet odor in your gardens, which somewhere does not belong to the soil, and can no more be eradicated thence than the briar or the thistle from its native place. Such I believe to be faith in this country. It is the true growth of the soil itself; and beautiful indeed, as the most fair and lovely flower of the garden—beautiful as the rose of Sharon—beautiful as the lily of the valley —fruitful as the grain which, in the steppes of Tartary, is to be gathered ripe, and uncut by the sickle —rich as the clustering grapes of the vines of Ingaddi, where they grow amid the ordinary productions of the soil; or where, like the grape amongst the hills of Judea, it needs not to be pruned. As indigenous as any of these—as fruitful and as beautiful the Catholic faith is the growth of this land; and not only, therefore, do I accept the simile, but I thank God that it is so—for again I say it cannot be rooted out. Oh! it shall not be rooted out. My dear brethren, that God who has watched for so many hundred years over that faith in this land—never will He allow His work of ages to be made void by the policy, by the learning, by the astuteness of man; but that which He himself has planted shall grow and strengthen, and become more powerful, and shall send forth its branches, as it is doing, to the uttermost parts of the earth. The emigrants will carry this holy faith beyond the waters to the farthest islands of the sea. The missionary will go blessing his work and bearing the glad tidings of God and of salvation to the savages of distant shores; and the faith planted here, after it has struck such deep root, and after it has withstood the storms which have so long raged over it in its native land, will fill islands and continents with the blessings which it has here bestowed upon those who surround me. Or, my dear brethren, I will rather compare it to another of the gifts of God. There are lands, as we all know, in which the Almighty has so scattered gold that it is everywhere to be found. It is to be picked up in large masses on the mountain sides, or deep in the bowels of the earth, or it is to be gathered from the sands of the torrent or the desert; but everywhere it is to be found mingled with the soil—and such is the faith of Ireland. Throughout the length and the breadth of the land it is present to us in a fair and alluring form. It is mingled with the entire soil and is to be found in the sands of your sacred streams and holy springs. It is to be discovered pervading every retreat in which the hermit has once lived, or in the desolate valley in which the saint has died. Everywhere this pure gold of faith is to be found. Oh! treasure it well, remembering that the smallest fragment of it is more valuable than all the riches the earth can give. It is a treasure which cannot be consumed on earth and which reserves the fulness of its reward for heaven. But, brethren, the field in this world in which God has scattered this precious seed of faith is the soul of man. There He has laid it deep, and there it has been closely watched and nourished in this land, until at length its fruits are becoming manifest as to-day in all that now surrounds us. Religion presents two distinct aspects. The one is that which is purely interior—that faith, that hope, that love which is in the Christian—those holy thoughts, those sweet graces and converses with God, those sacramental influences which fill and nourish the soul—all these form the true substance of religion. But there is also an outward aspect; and when the two are united for a period of years, not only do these things, which are external and visible, become subsidiary to faith, supporting and encouraging it, and assisting its growth—but, perhaps, they are attended also with this risk, that the two are so united together that it is impossible even to destroy the one without injuring the other. It is like a tree around which a more tender plant has twisted itself, weaving its branches with those of the supporting stem, clothing and adorning it in its turn with its leaves, its blossoms, and its fruit, the fibres of the roots growing closely together. Attempt to cut down at last the one part which gives nothing but strength and support, and the danger is that you will not only injure but perhaps totally destroy that which it sustains. And so, although religion consists pure and undefiled in that which is within, in all the virtues to which it gives birth, and in all the beauty with which it adorns life, yet it has pleased the providence of God that His Church should become so associated with outward appearances, giving support and often glory, that it is difficult to assail the one without injuring the other. The very name of Church has acquired a double signification for the exterior building in which the solemn rites are performed, connected with the faith which is professed by those who worship therein; and the destruction of the outward church seems almost necessarily to imply some diminution or some weakening at least of the inward forces of that church which dies not. At least, there are numbers, even of those who are faithful, of those who believe, whose faith is but sustained by the outward ministrations which God has provided. It is difficult to imagine a church persevering in its fervor when the visits of its priest are fraught with danger—when months and almost years may elapse before the faithful can receive the consolations of religion, or the food which God gives through His Church by the agency of its ministers. When that constant watchfulness of the pastors who have their flocks constantly under their eyes is withdrawn—when the shepherd is struck the sheep become scattered, and it is certain that the loss of ministrations to the hearts of the people—of spiritual assistance to the poor—of the means of maintaining places for their education, or for their comfort in illness—weakens to a great extent the power of religion; and if these are in the hands of others who use them for the opposite purpose of perverting and alluring away from the truth, then there is indeed danger that the church will fall away. Again I would appeal not to theory but to practice; because, look elsewhere and see what has been done, and it is the only instance almost in the church—certainly in the European church. Notwithstanding all that was done to destroy the Church of God in this land, God, in His mercy, maintained inviolable the succession of its pastors, and gave an unbroken chain from its great apostle to this hour, and thus made a firm and strong bond, to which were attached all the other graces and blessings that religion can give. This was, indeed, His greatest crown of mercy—one that showed He would not be angry for ever, and which proved that He was striking with the rod of the father and not with the axe of the judge—that if He seem to withhold the hand of mercy, He did not hold forth that of justice. But what became of religion—where were its noble churches and noble monastic institutions? They were either swept from the land, or reduced to ruin, or transformed into strongholds of animosity, and made the places from which have since come forth efforts to destroy, if possible, the faith. Why, my brethren, if there remained—he would not say a splendid cathedral, but a church like the one in which we are now assembled—preserved from the olden time for Catholic worship, I believe I may say that, notwithstanding the stability of its structure, the very stones would be kissed away by the lips of pilgrims. The worship of God and the ministrations of its superior pastors in their vesture of holiness, as you have witnessed to-day, was a sight which, by your fathers, would not have been dreamt of as possible, and the constant dedications of churches like this in every part of the country is a sign of the faith which they would have believed was possibly reserved for some centuries hence. To what a condition then were things reduced. It would appear that the best sample of the church, as it was for a long time in this country, is exactly one of those ancient churches I have described, of which every buttress has been plucked away, and thus, while in the meantime all these had not been able to wipe away that sacredness of consecration which they had received, while all had been in vain to draw away the affection of the people, while it yet remained a consecrated ground for them—imagine a congregation assembled in such a place, worshipping God according to the religion of their fathers, and then I imagine to myself it to have been done merely by the providence of God, which we extended to one at least of His great saints, who, when he took shelter in a dilapidated house, God sustained with His hand the storm of snow that was coming to crush and destroy him, and kept it suspended over his head, making that which symbolized merely cold and poverty to become the shield of his protection, and the beam came softly through the roof and showed to those with him below that God's hand was over him. So it was that the wonderful grace of God had saved religion, and the storm, which had discharged itself repeatedly over their poor afflicted church, was the very security that God gave to it of its future happiness, and showed that it had not been abandoned for ever; and it was through all this apparently oppressive and pitiless storm that the softened rays of faith came down and filled the hearts of all that were there assembled. And then, when it cleared away, the sun was shining brightly, it had begun to appear in its beauty, and it is rising towards its meridian now. Oh! my brethren, it is this that forms the real wonder of the existence of that church now so flourishing in this land. It is, notwithstanding the destruction of what would appear the natural and visible support and sustainment of the faith, notwithstanding the sweeping away in a short time of that which was considered from the usage and enjoyment of ages to have become a part of religion; still the faith maintained itself unshaken and unaltered. And why? Because, not merely had it taken root in the soil to the depths of the foundations of the holy places, but deeper far in the hearts, in the consciences, in the souls of the people, even to a depth that all the influence of the earth could not reach. Now, my dear brethren, I have dwelt long upon the past trials of our faith in this country. I have spoken of things which belong rather to generations now gathered to their fathers than to you, for you live in an age of promise, in an age of hope, and yet you, almost every one who listens to me, have witnessed perhaps the most severe and terrible of all the trials to which that church has ever been exposed in this country. I have described two trials; one consisting in the destruction of worldly prosperity and the reduction of the great bulk of those who professed the Catholic faith to a state of abject misery; and I have described also that overwhelming persecution which threatened to destroy, and which, as far as its influence went, seemed to annihilate. The one reminds me of those messengers who rushed to Job to tell him that the Sabines had come from one side and the Chaldeans from another, and destroyed his fields, swept away his flocks, killed the watchmen, and left him a poor and wretched man. The second brings before me that still more terrible trial which went sorely to his heart, when the children of his house were gathered together in the home of their elder brother. Oh! what was that home to all of us, the sons and daughters of the Church, but the home of our elder brother, Christ Jesus, in which, like the children of Job, your forefathers were gathered to partake of his own banquet, when in a moment the four winds of heaven came contending, rival powers, that blew from every side against that house, and it was cast down and made a heap of ruins, underneath which a certain number perished. Neither of these trials shook for a moment the faith, or seemed, I may say, to disturb that deep rooted religion which existed in the hearts of the people; but the Evil One knew that he could inflict another trial still. "Strike them," said he, "with famine—strike them with pestilence—and see if they will bless God and die." And the blight came, and the pestilence came, and the children of the land were laid low, and fathers and mothers wept over whole families whom the hand of death struck down before their eyes, and they mingled their tears with those of their pastors, who were themselves despoiled by their own charity, and by the prevailing want of what was necessary to sustain their lives. Yet, blessed be God, under this awful, this unparalleled affliction, this great and truly patient people spoke not a foolish thing against their Maker, and sinned not with their lips. In unmurmuring, in patient suffering they recognized in this affliction the hand of God. They saw in their deep misery but the chastising of children by their Father. They bowed their heads, and died as if they had been an army struck by the Angel of Death passing over them. They were buried in silence and in sorrow; and those who survived went again to the holy work, blessing and praising God, without a murmur or complaint. And was not this final trial enough almost to have shaken in the hearts of the people that continued confidence in God, and to have made them think that they were hardly treated by their Heavenly Father? No, like Job, they bore all, and yet the hardest trial was not come. Then it was, when struck thus almost with what looked to the world a leprosy—when nothing but sorrow and suffering seemed to be the inevitable lot of this country—then it was the comforters came—then it was that men appointed from various religions in the three kingdoms met together, and came with food in their wallets, and with money in their purses to bribe, with light in their hands like the cunning fowler, only to mislead, and the people sat on the ground around them, and their comfort was reproached, and their consolation was rebuked, and their attempt to have lightened the hand of God upon the people was to lay it as heavily as possible upon them, and make them believe, if it could be done, that the Almighty Father had abandoned them, or rather that they were—for these were almost the very words used—that He had given them up in their hunger and misery into the hands of these persons to relieve them. Oh! sad alternative, to betray the faith which for ages no trial had shaken. This was the trial of trials—and it was accomplished in the history of this people what was symbolized in the holy patriarch of old. Surely the patient and long suffering of this country will be rewarded, and there will come, like the friends of Job, these who will give their own sheep or their yearlings to restore something of that which belonged to the poor sufferers of days gone by. Such is the faith as it appears to me in this country. Forgive me if, from the abundance of the heart, the mouth has spoken. I am unable to do more than this, to discharge those feelings which I may say are natural to me, but which have received such strength and enlargement since I came here amongst you. There now seems to be a bright dawn of a glorious future. It has been shrewdly remarked by a modern writer that the darkest hour of the night is that which precedes the dawn; and your darkest hour has passed, and the dawn is coming. You have its harbinger in this Church, which speaks to you of what is going to be done, and what will be done, everywhere for the faith. Here this poor population have seen this edifice rise—not from the efforts of a few rich at the distance, but from the persevering exertions of the poor, who have the satisfaction of knowing that this Church after God is their own; nay, indeed, it was their own, but since this morning God has taken it to Himself, and may He alone be Lord and Master here for ages to come. You have proof of this in these venerable prelates who have come to attend the solemnity—in many who have labored with you for the love of God and the salvation of souls, and who are already veterans in His ministry, who gladly see around them disciples who, by the example they will receive, will carry the hierarchy forward to the end of the century, and a race of zealous priests that will continue, who are not to be left behind in what is called "the race of time," and who will show you (of which this very temple is proof) that there is nothing that can be done for the honor of God intellectually, artistically, and scientifically, which they are not ready to apply for the vindication of the faith and the advancement of the religion. This, my dear brethren, is what, above all things, I now exhort you to; let the faith be kept within you alive and fervent, come what may. If our calculations prove false—if God is pleased to allow you to be more severely tried than your fathers, fear not; stand the test of whatever earth can do in order to put to a further trial that faith which is in you. Your pastors will lead you; these holy bishops will be ever in the van, and they will lead you certainly to victory, as they have done before. When this morning that procession of holy bishops entered here—when, I may say, they passed within this arch of the sanctuary—what else was it but a triumphal arch which spoke to you of victory—of victory without anger, and without pride—of victory won by meekness and perseverance of faith—a victory which only shows they have learned the lessons taught by the Apostle, which they, in like manner, will hand down to their disciples? "You," says the Apostle to Timothy, "have obtained the knowledge —you have obtained our faith, our long suffering, our love and patience." Aye, these are the conquerors of that faith, long suffering, love and patience, and these must conquer. There was once, and only once, in history, that the gate of Jerusalem became an arch of triumph. Those who passed through it went to mount the neighboring hill on which to sacrifice in honor of their victory. And who was the triumphant conqueror that went beneath that arch? It was the smitten and not the smiter—the reviled and not the reviler—who, by amiability and humility, ascended the capital of the world, the Calvary on which He offered the most precious of all victims to win the great victory over death and hell. Such is the victory to which we must aspire—which we must gain by our endurance in and for the faith —by our constant perseverance in it, in spite of what the powers of earth or hell may do against it. Let us prove that we are followers of that meek but mighty God, and that as we imitate Him in His lowness, His meekness, and gentleness, so let us likewise seek to imitate Him in His conquest and glory.

At the conclusion of this very able discourse, which had been listened to throughout its delivery with the most profound attention, producing the strongest impressions, his Eminence was conducted back to the throne, and the Archbishop of Tuam continued the Mass. At the Offertory, the choir chaunted the *Sebavit eos.* The scene presented throughout the building at the period of the elevation of the Sacred Host was of an intensely edifying and imposing character, and well calculated to illustrate the fervent devotion of the people. The Cardinal, the prelates, the clergy, and the congregation of all classes prostrated themselves with the utmost reverence, and were filled with the deepest, most fervent devotion. The High Mass having concluded, the choir chaunted a *Te Deum*, a Benediction of the most adorable Sacrament was then given by the Archbishop. The choir chaunted Latham's *Tantum Ergo.* A procession was formed in the same order observed on entering the Church, and the prelates and the clergy, with his Eminence, returned to the sacristy.

Mr. Dorion was declared by the Sheriff duly elected Member of Parliament for Montreal by a majority of 2,171.

The *Lady Eglington* is advertised to sail from Montreal on the 14th inst., and from Quebec on the 16th of October for Galway.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life on Wednesday, 25th ult., Sister Mary Magdalen, in the 73d year of her age. The deceased was a native of Longford, Ireland, but has resided in Charleston for upwards of forty years. Twenty-five years ago, the death of a dear friend, to whom she was devotedly attached and of whose family she had been an old and cherished inmate, broke the last link that bound her to the world, and enabled her to fulfil the resolution she had long entertained of entering the Religious state. She joined the Sisters of Mercy, a community then in its infancy amongst us, and applied herself with diligence and zeal to the study of that perfection, to the acquisition of which her life was thenceforth to be devoted. The funeral was celebrated in the Cathedral, on Friday, 27th ult., with a large attendance of the faithful. The High Mass was sung by the Rev. J. A. Corcoran, D D., and a discourse suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Superior of the Sisters. Amongst the pall-bearers and others present, we recognized many, who, like herself, had seen the day when Catholicity here was in its infancy, a poor, despised thing, a "mark for contradiction." Her remains sleep with those of two other Religious of the same community, in the Sisters' lot, at St. Lawrence's Cemetery. —*Catholic Miscellany.*

ST. LOUIS.—The second Provincial Council of St. Louis opened on the 5th inst., and not on Sunday, the 19th, as was first announced. This arrangement was made, in order to give time to Bishop Lamy to reach his home (Santa Fe) before the beginning of winter, when travel in that region is either very dangerous, or wholly impossible. The suffragan Bishops are those of Nashville, Chicago, Alton, Milwaukee, Dubuque, St. Paul, Santa Fe, and the Vicarates and Apostolics of Kansas and Nebraska and the Indian Territory. Amongst other matters, which are to occupy the attention of the council, will be the proposal of candidates for the vacant see of St. Paul, Minnesota—it being understood that the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Pelamourges to accept the dignity has encountered no opposition in Rome. The diocese, meanwhile, remains under the administration of the Rev. A. Ravour.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Rev. Dominic Moro, a native of Italy, died on Friday, Aug. 20th, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Figari, Rector of St. Theresa's Church, New Orleans. The deceased had come to New Orleans for the benefit of his health only a few months ago. His malady was bronchitis, or consumption, which, it was hoped, would be relieved by the mild air of a Southern climate. But a kind Providence disposed otherwise. On Monday, the 16th, after celebrating Mass, symptoms of the prevailing epidemic (yellow fever) manifested themselves, and on Friday night he was numbered with the dead. His amiable manners and fervent piety endeared him to the congregation of St. Theresa's, by whom his loss is sincerely regretted.—*Cath. Standard.*

EXCURSION.—On Wednesday the children of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Troy, with those from the Orphon Schools of the same denomination, together with other citizens of Troy, visited this village. The little girls and boys of the Orphan School were neatly and uniformly dressed, and with Doerring's Band, were *the* features of the procession. God bless, say we, the Catholic Church, which does more in ministering to the wants of its poor, and in clothing, feeding and educating its orphans, than all the other so-called religious organizations in Christendom.—*Saratoga Republican, 10th inst.*

BISHOP MCGILL.—The distinguished Bishop of Richmond passed through Baltimore in the early part of this week, on his way from one portion of his diocese to another. He preached an eloquent sermon in the Cathedral last Monday night at the public performance of the Jubilee exercises, then in course of successful progress in that congregation. His stay was but brief, and we may add that he was in the enjoyment of excellent health.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror, 11th inst.*

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA—BISHOP LUERS.—The Feast of the Assumption was celebrated this year at the Church of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, with more than usual splendor. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the presence of Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne, and by the ordination of two priests, and the admission into the community of seventeen brothers.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—The Rev. Nicholas Walsh, of St. Patrick's, Philadelphia, has been appointed to the Pastoral charge of the Church of St. Thomas, at Ivy Mills, and the Rev. William Cook, A. M., of the Cathedral, has been deputed to take charge of the Missions of Pottstown and Douglassville.—*Herald and Visitor.*

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about sixty persons on Sunday, the 22d ult., at St. Bridget's Church, Falls of Schuylkill.—*Ibid.*

The Jubilee is progressing apace. The faithful in Baltimore, and, we believe, throughout the Diocese, are already alive to the spiritual advantages it is calculated to confer upon them, and they are performing the duties required in a most becoming manner.

Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 600 persons, recently, in St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, Mass.

PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

John, by the Grace of God, and by the Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Buffalo, to the Venerable Clergy and beloved Laity of the Diocese, Grace and Blessing from God the Father, through Christ, our Lord!

The saintly and venerable Chief Bishop of God's Church, Pope Pius IX., on his return from visiting the Papal and adjoining States, expressed on the 25th September, 1857, in a solemn allocution to the venerable Senate of Cardinals, his gratitude to God for the universal and most touching demonstrations of filial love, veneration, and obedience, which greeted his passage not only through his own States, but also through the neighboring Sovereignties. For this, for other graces, and to beg the continuance of God's blessings upon His Holy Catholic Church, that all the redeemed may be brought to the unity of the Faith and to that peace which the world cannot give, the Holy Father proclaimed a Jubilee, under the same form and with the same abundant graces, privileges, and indulgences, which had been granted in the Jubilee of 1851. His Holiness also decreed that each Bishop should, for his own flock, fix the space of time, *before, but not after*, the end of the year, 1858, for gaining the Indulgences of the Jubilee. We, therefore, hereby appoint one month from the 17th October inclusive to the 17th November inclusive, for gaining, in our diocese, the holy Indulgences of the Jubilee. We also invite and empower each pastor to select one week, during that month, for the holy exercises of the Jubilee in his Church; and we also invite pastors so to arrange the time among themselves, as to be able to assist each other, and thus enable God's people better to profit by so holy a time of salvation.

1. The exercises of the Jubilee will begin at late Mass on the appointed day. The Hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the Litany of the Saints will be said or sung before or after that Mass. During the Holy Exercises in each Church, we permit, besides the usual practices of piety, a solemn benediction with the Blessed Sacrament, daily or nightly. The exercises in each Church will terminate with the Te Deum.

2. Besides Confession and Communion, the Vicar of Christ upon earth requires the following good works: First, three visits to the Church or Churches which the Bishop may designate; secondly, a fast of one day; thirdly, alms to the poor; fourthly, some alms to the Propagation of the Faith. The Rev. Clergy are empowered to dispense with, or to commute into other good works, such of the above as may be impossible or very difficult; even the Communion when impossible, or unsuitable as for children not sufficiently advanced in age or instruction.

3. It is well known that the last year, which brought distress to so many, was particularly hard for the poor orphans; hence we invite Pastors to direct as far as they can the Jubilee alms for the poor, towards those poorest of the poor—the orphans; and send the funds to such orphan asylum as each Pastor may wish to assist or as the donors may direct. For this, and for the alms to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith, we exhort each Pastor to fix in some conspicuous part of the Church near the Sanctuary, two boxes, one inscribed "Alms for the Poor;" the other, "Alms for the Propagation of the Faith," into which the faithful may put their alms, who, perhaps on account of the little which their poverty permits them to give, do not wish to hand their alms to a third person.

4. For the Churches to be visited, we decree as follows: In Buffalo, one visit to the Cathedral of St. Joseph; and two to the Church in which any one expects to gain the Jubilee. Out of Buffalo, the three visits will be made to one's own Church, or to that Church in which the Jubilee is actually preached. During the visits, each one will pray for the exaltation of God's Holy Church, for peace among Christian nations, and for the conversion of heretics and infidels. Five Our Fathers and five Hail Marys, said according to the intention of the Pope, will suffice for this.

5. This letter will be read by each Pastor on the Sunday after its reception; then, or on the succeeding Sunday, the Pastor will explain to his people, the reasons which urge us to profit by so great a mercy; and the means for securing that holy profit to the soul. He will invite his flock to say some prayers each day until the Jubilee begins, to beg God's blessing upon the due and holy preparation for the Jubilee; each day, until the Jubilee begins, the Collect "De Spiritu Sancto" will be added to the Mass. At least two weeks' previous notice will be given by each Pastor of the day when he will begin the Holy Exercises in his district.

And may the peace of God, and His holiest blessings be with you, dearly beloved in Christ!

✠ John, Bishop of Buffalo.

1st August, 1858.

Accounts from Amsterdam state that during the performance of Divine Service in the church of the Scotch missionaries there, on Sunday, the 8th ult., the Rev. Mr. Schwar, the preacher, was attacked in the pulpit by a young Israelite, who stabbed him several times with a dagger. The assassin, in his reply, when under examination by a magistrate, stated that he was induced to commit the act in consequence of several Protestant tracts having been distributed the previous day in the Jewish synagogue. The wounded man remains in a very dangerous state.

GREAT SENSIBILITY OF A STUDENT FOR HIS POOR PARENTS.

We read, in the *Dictionary of Education*, an anecdote of an interesting youth, whose sensibility and courage must render his memory dear to all who have minds to appreciate, and hearts to feel the force of its great merit. Descended from a family noble, but much reduced, he was placed when young in the military school. For several days he was remarked to touch nothing but soup, with dry bread and water. The governor noticing this singularity, gave him a gentle reprimand, attributing it to some ill-judged fit of devotion. The youth continued his spare diet, without assigning a reason for so doing. Mons. Paris of Verney hearing from the Governor of his obstinacy, sent for him, pointed out the necessity of avoiding all singularity, and of conforming to the received usages of the school; but observing that his words made little impression, and that the child declined giving the motives of his abstemiousness, he was necessitated to try the effect of menaces. He threatened him with a disgraceful dismission, and assured him that he should be sent home to his parents, if he still persisted in his obstinacy, and refused to conform. This was touching the most sensible string of his heart. No sooner did he hear his parents named, than, bursting into tears, he said: "Sir, as you seem so pressing to know the motive of my present conduct, I will open my mind to you. In my dear father's house I eat only black bread, and that in small quantities; very frequently we could add nothing to it but water. Here I have excellent soup, and the bread is good, white and plentiful. With my present diet I seem to feast, and the impression which the wants of my dear parents have left upon my mind, will not suffer me to take any further indulgence!" Messrs. Verney and the governor were affected even to tears at the sensibility and resolution of the child. The former asked him if his father had no pension for his past services? He answered, my father for a whole year sollcited a pension, but a want of means to obtain it made him relinquish the project; and unwilling to contract debts at Versailles, he preferred returning home to misery. "If the fact prove true, which I have no reason to doubt of, I promise to obtain for him a pension of 500 livres; and, as your parents are in such reduced circumstances, your pocket must necessarily be very unfurnished: allow me to present you, on the part of the king, three louis as pocket money: and with regard to your father, I will remit him six months of his pension in advance, which I am certain of obtaining." "Permit me to ask, Sir, by what conveyance you can send it him?" "Be not troubled on that head," said Mons. Verney, "I shall find the means of remitting it." "O, Sir!" replied the youth, "as you have the means, be pleased also to have the goodness to add the three louis you have just given me. I have here everything in abundance; the money is useless to me, but would be very serviceable to my father for his other children!"

MAHOMETAN HATRED OF CHRISTIANITY.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Beyrout, July 24th, describes the disturbed state of Mount Lebanon, in consequence of the insults and oppressions the Christian population have to endure from the Mussulmans, and continues thus:

"There is a subject which has gradually forced itself upon the attention of all Europeans resident in Turkey—I mean the return to their ancient bigotry and their hatred of Christianity of all those who profess Mahometanism. In this part of Syria, where Christians are in a very decided majority over Mussulmans, we do not perceive it so much; but even here—more especially amongst the Osmanli Turks who come from Constantinople or Smyrna in government employment—we see day by day that the followers of the Prophet withdraw themselves more and more from all intercourse with either Christians or others, and blame openly those of their own creed who formerly made it fashionable to break down the wall of separation. This is not a move which can date further back than two years ago; and many of the more intelligent Turks, whilst lamenting that it should ever have arisen, do nevertheless admit that it is on the increase, and that it will soon be as rare as it was thirty years ago to see a Mussulman on good or friendly terms with any one who does not believe in the Koran. There is also an evident uneasy, restless spirit visible amongst the lower orders of this creed, and a looking forward amongst them to a day when they can take up the sword against all unbelievers. In Syria—or in this part of it at any rate—the Christian population so greatly outnumbers the Mussulman, that there is nothing to be afraid of; but I have more than once heard it hinted—and this too by men not at all given to believe in ghosts—that it would not be surprising if some day a very general rising of Mahometans was to take place all over Turkey. Although anything but an alarmist, I would strongly advise more than the usual number of men of war to be kept in these seas, for it would need but the slightest spark to light a flame of fanaticism in Turkey and Asia Minor. The advice is disinterested, for, as I said before, in Syria we have nothing to fear, being surrounded by an armed Christian population."

Chicago is an Indian name, signifying "the place of skunks.

HOME MISCELLANY.

The Lady Eglinton.—There is every reason to expect a paying business for the line between Galway and this port, says the Quebec *Vindicator* of the 3d inst. The Lady Eglinton sails for Ireland to-morrow, with a pretty good freight and a fair share of passengers. Considering the dulness of trade, the novelty of the route, and the particular season and suddenness of her arrival, she is doing pretty well. When she returns in October, and has her Canadian connections properly established, we have no doubt that her owners will see the wisdom of supplanting her by steamers equal to the popular line already running to our shores. If there is business for a vessel as large as the Lady Eglinton, it is only fair to assume there is also business for one better calculated to compete with the Nova Scotian and Indian in point of speed. One of the principal inducements to adopt the Galway route is the gain in time; and this object is of too much value, both to Galway and Quebec, to be risked by the keeping of slow steamers on the route. The proprietors of the line to Liverpool have well understood this, and their ships are worthy of them. As an experiment the Lady Eglinton does well enough, but we expect Galway to send a better representative by next spring at the farthest. We repeat it, we are nearer Galway than Liverpool by thirty-six hours sailing; and to make the Galway route popular and permanent, we must have steamers fully capable of demonstrating the fact.

The Steuben Festival.—The late festival in honor of Gen. Steuben, and in aid of the fund designed to be expended in erecting a monument to his memory, stirred up the spirit of Baltimore, and was altogether a very pleasant and brilliant affair, engaging the participation of a very large proportion of our citizens of all classes, and affording an opportunity, which we wish were more frequent, for a hearty, cordial, social fraternization of the different nationalities which compose our population. The procession was very large and quite attractive, while the celebration on the grounds, the speeches, music, singing, and gymnastic games, were of the most pleasant description. Altogether the affair was exceedingly creditable to the German associations engaged, and no doubt afforded great pleasure to them in the hearty participation it enlisted on the part of their fellow-citizens. The day was very fine for the celebration, and the people enjoyed it, temperately and moderately, yet with abundant zest. The best order was preserved, and the fact fully demonstrated that the right spirit, that of friendly feeling and conciliation, needs only to be invoked, to insure the fullest recognition of the rights of all.—*Baltimore American.*

Indian Troubles.—By passengers who came down on the Shelby, on her return from the payment, we learn that the Upper Sioux Indians were much displeased with the presents offered them by the government, and refused to receive them on any terms. They are disposed to be hostile, and may yet create serious difficulties in that region. Major Cullen, Joe Brown, and others, who went out to meet and have a "talk" with them, were driven back. They appear to be very much incensed against Old Joe, asserting that he has two thousand more names on his list than they have Indians in their bands; and that after dividing the annuity up and paying it out at that rate he will retain the balance. It is said that they offered to march out their bands and have them numbered, but that Brown refused to do. The goods have all been brought down to Fort Ridgely. A rumor came down that a collision had taken place there in which nine whites and some dozen Indians were killed; but we do not believe it, especially as there has been no corroboration of it.—*St. Peter (Min.) Free Press.*

The State of Oregon.—The first message of Governor Grover, of Oregon, is a model of brevity and modesty. It refers to the easy and happy transition from a territorial existence to that of a State sovereignty, casting back a thought to the time when the people were but a handful. He gives a graphic description of her resources and prospects. The Governor regrets the tardy action of Congress in relation to the war debt, but anticipates good results from the influence of the additional representations to which the State is entitled. He promises to keep politics as far removed from his official acts as possible, whilst acknowledging his obligations to the party in power, from whom, as a matter of course, the agents are to be selected, and concludes with congratulations on "the happy and prosperous condition of our country, whose people enjoy health and prosperity. Under Divine Providence (he says) we are blessed with abundant harvests, and it is fitting that we, at this time, commend our infant State to the protection of an Allwise Being."

Vermont.—We do not believe that there is one State in the Union, whose people felt the stringency of the times, of late, more than Vermont. With the exception that money has been scarce within her borders, her people have not suffered from want of work or means of living. The reason why this is so is, that it is mainly an agricultural State. Her people are not ridden upon by companies, corporations and monopolies. Agriculturists *can be* the most independent people in the world if they did but know it. Is this not evidence that it would be better, for all concerned, if many of our laborers would resort to farming for a livelihood, get homes of their own, and be free from tyranny, if not from want.

Smoking Women.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* describing a celebration of the Fourth of July at Monrovia, Kansas, says: "One feature of the affair would have startled an eastern audience. During the whole speaking, a matronly-looking, elderly lady, dressed in solemn black, sat in the midst of the crowd, listening attentively, and calmly smoking a cigar! She was, undoubtedly, a Missourian, and the spectacle excited no little attention. The practice of smoking tobacco is very common among the females of Missouri. I have seen a mother and a little girl of ten years, each smoking a pipe over the breakfast they were cooking! Once stopping to spend the night in the house of an intelligent young Missouri squatter, I found his wife to be a fine looking woman, a girlish blonde, with beautiful eyes and a sweet expression of countenance. But the romantic halo about her was very soon dissipated, for the moment her dishes were washed, after tea, she produced from a concealed nook in the fireplace an old black pipe, and sat down for an evening smoke."

Falling off in Emigration.—For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Islands there is now a preponderance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over that towards these shores. The official returns made up in England show that for the first three months of 1858 the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 19,000, of whom 8,200 were bound for the United States, against 16,726 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the rest 9,867 were for the Australian colonies. Emigration for all parts of the world has not been at so low a figure for fifteen years past as it now is. It attained its maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 372,725. This was reduced to less than one-half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,000.

Indians Becoming Civilized.—We are informed by Dr. Daniels, of the Sioux Agency, that about seventy-five of the Sioux Indians have signified their intention to adopt the dress of their pale-face brethren, and pursue an agricultural life on their farms or lands near the Agency, where many of them have now from five to ten acres under cultivation. But the greatest step towards civilization is their requesting Superintendent Cullen to bring a pair of shears to their settlement in order to cut off their hair! This all uncivilized or half civilized Indians look upon with perfect abhorrence. Unclipped hair with the Indian is just as indispensable as the blanket; and a violation of this usuage is a forfeiture of Indian character. —*Minnesota Statesman.*

A Hopeful Convert.—Recently the Methodists held a great "revival" in Wisconsin. Among the converts was one whose previous profession had been "Three Card Monte." Times being somewhat hard, he found little profit in his legitimate "practice," and became "converted," as the Elders say. One night, at the suggestion of an Elder, he rose to edify the congregation with his experience, and thus "delivered" himself: "Ladies and gentlemen—I mean brothers and sisters; the Lord has blessed me very much—I never felt so happy before in all my life—(embarrassed)—I say I never felt so happy before in all my life—(very much embarrassed)—if any one thinks I ever *did* they can *get a lively bet out of me!*"

The Kansas Gold Diggings.—Leavenworth advices of the 29th ult. have been received. Considerable excitement exists in Lawrence and Kanzas Cities, in consequence of recent arrivals from the gold regions of Pike's Peak, confirming the existence of gold in abundance in that locality. The company which went from Lawrence in June had met with good success. The gold found is similar to that of Fraser River and California. Mr. Richards reports that, with very little prospecting, satisfactory amounts were obtained. Two men, with inferior implements, washed out $600 in one week in a small stream fifty miles from Pike's Peak.

Where to Get a Nibble.—An Ohioan, who lately dotted down in Fulton, Iowa, writes to the Urbana *Free Press* respecting the fine fishing he is enjoying out there. He says: "There is within one or two miles from here two or three miniature lakes, which are abundantly supplied with many varieties of fine fish. Bass, buffalo salmon, pike and sunfish abound in quantities. Owing to the limited amount of fishing done, these lakes have become so full of fish that you can almost scoop them out with your hands. I went yesterday with a hook and line, and in about an hour caught more than I could carry home."

The Seminoles in Florida.—Col. Rector has been instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to Florida, and, as soon as the season will permit, take measures for the removal of the Sminoles who now remain in the Everglades. It is desired that the transfer of these Indians to Arkansas should be accomplished by the Department alone. No assistance from the Governor or citizens of Florida will be asked, as the presence of any considerable force will tend to intimidate the Seminoles, and render it impossible to communicate successfully with them. The preparations will be of the most peaceable nature.

A Successful Voyage.—The Barnstable *Patriot*, in announcing the arrival of the whaleship Mohawk, Captain Grant, at Nantucket, after an absence of forty-eight months, says: "Mrs. Grant made the voyage with her husband, with one young child, and two more were added to the family during the voyage. Considering that the ship took 1,700 barrels of sperm oil, this may be considered a successful voyage."

"Living Fairies."—The editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* saw at a private residence two little girls of the ages of nine and eleven years, while they weigh but thirteen and fifteen pounds, and their height from crown to sole is but twenty-nine and thirty-one inches respectively. They are in all respects symmetrically made, healthy and happy children, able to talk, sing, dance, and play like other children of their own age. They were born in Middlesex County, Mass., of parents of ordinary size, and have a younger brother and sister, three and six years of age, who have attained the growth usual to their ages.

Too True.—The Recorder of Chicago, Ill., in charging the grand jury recently, said: "During the past five years that I have held this court it has been my unpleasant duty to try and sentence to the State prison several hundred persons; and I am sorry to say that while it is an easy matter to find jurors who are ready and willing to punish poor offenders without position or friends, it is with great difficulty that jurors can be found who appreciate the fact that one bad man of position and wealth can do more harm than one hundred poor men can, who are in the humble walks of life."

Spiritualists Attempting to Restore a Dead Person.—The Medina, N. Y., *Tribune* says that a society of Spiritualists in Yates, Orleans County, having failed to cure a sick man by means of a spiritual prescription and healing mediums, undertook, after the death of the patient, to restore the corpse to life, in accordance with instructions from the spirit land. What the peculiar rites of resurrection were is not stated, but the *Tribune* says they were entirely ineffectual, and the mourning friends finally consigned the inanimate clay to its last resting place.

Death of an Ex-President of Mexico.—The death of Ex-President Don Valentine Gomez Farias took place at his residence in Mexico on the 2d of July, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Senor Gomez Farias had been chief magistrate of the Mexican Republic, and had served some terms. He was a favorite with the Mexican Democracy, and was by them regarded as the father and founder of their party. He had been for a long time feeble and unable to take an active part in the politics of the country.

Cousining.—Speaking of the effect of intermarriage among blood relations, the Fredericksburg *News* says: "In this county, in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, several families of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman! One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is an idiot, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical defects of some kind or other."

Great Whaling Voyage.—The barque Laurens, of New London, arrived home on the 16th ult., after an absence of only one year, with a cargo of 4,400 barrels of sea elephant oil. Between August 14, 1857, and August 16, 1858, she has sailed more than 20,000 miles, and obtained nearly 5,000 barrels of oil. Less than four and a half months of the time was occupied in whaling or taking oil, the balance of the year having been required to make the passages.

Paper Mills.—There are in the United States 700 paper mills in actual operation, having 3,000 engines, and producing in the year 250,000,000 pounds of paper, which is worth say ten cents per pound, or $25,000,000. To produce this quantity of paper over 300,000,000 pounds of rags are required, 1 1 4 pounds of rags being necessary to make one pound of paper. The value of these rags, estimating them at four cents per pound, is over $12,000,000.

Disease Among Cattle.—Cattle are dying off at a fearful rate in Brooklyn and Parma, Ohio. A strange disease has broken out among them, and nobody knows what it is. About a dozen valuable cows have died in Brooklyn of this disease. In Parma a man was badly poisoned in skinning a cow that had died of this singular disorder. His right hand became so inflamed and swollen that it was feared he would have to suffer amputation.

New Branch of Commerce.—The New Orleans *Picayune* notices a hunter of alligators, who has captured 400 in the swamps near that city since May. He goes into the swamps at night with a pan of fire and shoots them as they crowd around the light. The skins are sold at 75 cents each, and make the very best boots. The oil, tusks and hides of these 400 captured animals have netted the captor $560 in three months.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolished in Canada.—By the "act abolishing arrest in civil actions," &c., passed during the last session of Parliament, imprisonment for debt is virtually abolished in Canada. The effect will be to empty the jails of Upper Canada of debtors. Now almost every jail contains debtors, many of them large numbers.

The Season at Saratoga.—During the season just closing there were 18,800 arrivals at the hotels at Saratoga Springs. Adding the number putting up at private boarding houses, the total number is about 26,000. The season embraces three months.

The Choctaw Nation.—The Fort Smith *Herald* learns that the election in the Choctaw Nation to adopt or reject the constitution framed at Doaksville in May last has resulted in its rejection.

Minnesota Election.—The Minnesota Constitution provides for an election of an entirely new House of Representatives and nineteen Senators on the second Tuesday of October next. Ten Republicans and nine Democrats go out of office, and eleven Democrats and seven Republicans hold over.

Free Love Party.—The Legislature of Maine passed a law last winter authorizing the indiscriminate marriage of divorced persons. The act, says the *Eastern Argus*, should have been entitled an act to encourage divorces, and to put a premium on conjugal infidelity.

Mr. Possen, of Shelby, Orleans County, N. Y., has been afflicted for a quarter of a century with a severe rheumatic complaint. For twenty-three years he has lain on his back entirely helpless. He has not a joint in his whole body of which he has the use, and but few which are not entirely or partially dislocated. All the motions of which he is capable, besides the organ of speech, are a slight movement of his skeleton hands, which lie down across his bony breast, and of his jaw, so as to admit the point of a teaspoon. He has been entirely blind for the last fifteen years. Eight or ten days ago one of his legs was amputated, which had began to be hopelessly affected with gangrene. His hearing is still good and he converses so as to be distinctly understood.

The laying of the corner-stone of the State Armory at Ballston Spa, N. Y., was celebrated in that village, recently. The site of the Armory is about 200 yards east of the Court House, on the street running east and west by the latter building, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by Col. W. T. Odell, acting as the President of the Day. There were present on the occasion, Col. C. T. Peck and Staff, of the 29th Regiment; the Ballston Company, Captain Hammond, accompanied by the Ballston Brass Band; the Black Plumed Riflemen of Stillwater, Captain Vanderburgh, accompanied by Drew's Cornet Band of Mechanicville, and a concourse of two or three thousand people.

The Rockville *Republican* says that in Stafford, a few days since, a mother, Fairfield by name, missing her little son, four years of age, who had been playing about the yard, commenced seeking for him, and after searching some time, saw his little chair standing near the well. Hastening to the curb, she looked down and saw the body of the little fellow. Inspired with supernatural strength by the distressing circumstances, she immediately descended by means of the chinks in the stone work, and brought his lifeless body to the surface. From a look at the well it can hardly be conceived how she was enabled to do it, and she says she remembers nothing concerning the act.

Two brothers were out fishing along one of the mountain streams of Ulster, a few days since, when their dogs started up a bear and drove the animal to a cover. By a lucky circumstance, one of the spaniels caught the bear by the hind leg, and the other dog fastened upon his under jaw, literally pinning him to the ground. At this juncture one of the men interposed, thrust a heavy stake into bruin's mouth, and placing his knee on the animal's head, proceeded to work with his jack knife (the only weapon he had), and finally killed him. He proved to be a genuine black bear, red nosed, and of the most savage kind, and weighed, when dressed, some 300 pounds.

A late hail storm in Minnesota was of a most destructive character. In Freeborn County it raged as a tornado, tearing hundreds of oak trees almost into shreds, tumbling down fences, flattening corn-fields, demolishing gardens, and doing much other damage. In Fairfield, Geneva, Clark's Grove, &c., the storm was characterized by severe hail, which cut in pieces whole fields of grain, and completely destroyed numberless gardens. Some of the hailstones were of the size of hen's eggs. In the neighborhood of Faribault, chickens, pigs and sheep were killed outright, and cattle and horses that could not get under shelter were almost crazy with the fierce peltings of the storm.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from the capital of Nebraska, says "the landing here (Omaha) is poor, being a low bottom which extends back to the town some half-mile in distance. Omaha is built on a slightly elevated bluff, while the capitol is on a still higher bluff just back of the town. From the river the entire town can be seen at a glance, and as the streets are regular and the houses substantial and of fine architecture, the effect is beautiful."

The remains of the Flag Ship Lawrence, of Perry's Fleet, are being raised. The editor of the Erie *Bulletin* visited the wreck, and witnessed the operations of the workmen. A large portion of the hull has been taken up. The timber is in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that it has lain in water for a long series of years. Some of the planks and heavy timbers bear the marks of cannon balls, and are considerably shattered.

The newspaper is the most democratic of literary publications; in matter, for it contains what every one wishes to know; in price, for the terms at which it is afforded bring it within the reach of rich and poor; in form, for the pamphlet and bound volume have, in comparison with it, an exclusive aristocratic appearance.

The savings institutions of St. Louis are making war upon the new banks of Missouri, by running on them for specie. The object is to force the banks to redeem their notes in St. Louis. They drew out $71,000 in gold at Cape Girardeau.

The Arkansas papers contain an address from a committee appointed by the citizens of Little Rock, to the people of that State, upon the subject of the removal of free negroes from its limits. The address sets forth the undesirableness of that class of population in a slave-holding community, suggests that the necessary laws be passed by the legislature to remove them from Arkansas and to forbid their return forever afterwards. The question was mooted two years ago, but failed.

A young lady at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, fell from the summit of "Lover's Leap," a high cliff. Her attendant hastened round to the base of the cliff, expecting to see her mangled and lifeless body; but hearing her cry of distress, he looked up and beheld his lady love safely suspended by her steel hoops from the projecting limbs of a gnarled oak. Assistance was summoned, and the lady released from her embarrassing position.

A young man in Bristol County, Mass., took the young lady to whom he was "paying attention" to Boston, to see the sights on the Fifth. On his return from the pleasure trip, he presented *one-half of the bill of expenses* to the lady's father for payment. The gentleman peremptorily refused to liquidate the claim, and politely, but somewhat emphatically, requested the pecuniary lover not to call at his house again.

The Royal Morgan, well known as the Steele, or Cream horse, is *thirty-seven* years old. He is owned by George Gregory of Northfield, Vermont. He eats no hay, but subsists chiefly on meal, oats, shorts, potatoes, &c., and appears in a thriving condition. His step is still quick and nervous, and trots as square as ever. He will be quite a curiosity as he is the oldest horse known to be living.

The Rockingham, Va., *Register* says that a projected camp meeting in that county was indefinitely postponed in consequence of the immense expansion of hoops. A considerable enlargement of the "camp" would be necessary to accommodate the ladies, and, considering the expense and the shortness of the time to make necessary arrangements, it was concluded to indefinitely postpone the meeting.

The New Haven *Register* gives an account of a farmer in Indiana who plants four thousand acres of corn. He sends his corn husks to London, and last year they brought $15,000. He has between 700 and 800 hogs, which sold for over $7 a head. His intention is next year to move his plows by two steam engines, and, if they work as he expects, to plant ten thousand acres of corn!

Murdock, the tragedian, had a fight on his farm in Ohio, with an eagle, which wished to appropriate to his own use a calf, having first plucked out the animal's eyes. In the fight the tragedian got worsted and had to retreat. His son, a lad of nine years, went to his father's aid, and laid the imperial bird out with a shot from a fowling-piece. He measured six feet two inches from tip to tip of his wings.

"You have lost your baby, I hear," said one lady to another. "Yes, poor little thing! it was only five months old. We did all we could for it. We had four doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mustard poultices all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, leeched its temples, had it bled, and gave it all kinds of medicines, and yet, after a week's illness, he died." Strange.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* says that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred *cranberries* applied as a poultice will effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure when faithfully applied before the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do the work.

The newspapers give an account of a Georgia editor who was recently converted to spiritualism. If he has been long in the business, it will afford him much happiness to converse with the departed spirits of his delinquent subscribers, who will perhaps be able to tell why they did not settle up before leaving.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says: "An hour in Havana, when the vomito reigns, would effectually cure one of all filibustering to obtain a residence there. Certes no man in his right mind would accept it as a bonus, on condition of remaining the year throughout."

Sir William Berkeley, one of the early Governors of Virginia, in 1671 wrote to King Charles II.: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing presses here, and I trust there will not be this hundred years; for learning breeds up heresies and sects, and all abominations. God save us from both."

The overland mail transportation to California will commence on the 15th September. Messrs. Butterfield & Co. have already received several of their wagons, and others will soon follow. They are not so heavy as the common stage-coaches, have canvas coverings, and will accommodate eight to ten passengers.

The man who did not think it respectable to bring up his children to work, has just heard from his three sons. One of them is a driver on the canal, another had been taken up as a vagrant, and the third had gone to a public institution to learn the shoe business under a keeper.

An Old Red House, standing near the line of the Troy and Boston Railway, is located in two States, three counties and four towns: the States of New York and Vermont, the counties of Rensselaer, Washington and Bennington, the towns of Hoosick, White Creek, Shaftsbury and Bennington.

They are building in Green Bay, in Wisconsin, a ship of 800 tons burden, of the native timber, and when completed will be loaded with a cargo of lumber for ship-building and taken direct to Liverpool. The vessel is ready for launching, and is a staunch and noble craft.

It is said that a new secret society is introduced and rapidly developing in this country. It is called the "Improved order of Red Men," and adopts the names of Indian tribes, and the style of language common among half-civilized savages.

The Pawnees and Arrapahoes lately had a great battle in Nebraska, in which a number were killed on both sides. Near the battle field a female was burned, and from the texture of her hair she is supposed to have been a white woman.

A boy at work clearing land near old Fort Recovery, in Mercer County, Ohio, found under the roots of a beech tree, an iron box containing 800 doubloons, $16,000. As he was at work on another man's land, he left $6,000 with his father, and ran away with the balance.

The New Haven *Journal* says a case of wife poisoning has been discovered in Hartford, and hushed up "on account of the respectability of the parties." The husband put arsenic in her coffee, which she drank, but not enough to kill her.

One million acres of land are advertised to be sold at auction at Tallahassee, Florida, on the 7th and 14th December, belonging to the Tallahassee Land Company, extending from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola rivers, in Middle Florida.

A number of Irish families in and about Lowell are making preparation to return to their native country. Some of them have lived in America for twenty years, but wish to die and be buried in the land of their birth.

The officers in Covington, Ky., have captured a good-looking girl, 16 years old, who was dressed in male attire, and has been living in the wood near the city for some time, subsisting upon stolen property and provisions.

The Sheboygan *Journal* learns that the balance of the iron necessary for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad has been purchased, and thinks the iron horse will soon be on the track.

An old lady of Massachusetts cannot conceive what necessity there is for uniting England and the United States, when so much trouble was taken, some years ago, to separate the two countries.

Of the seven writers who in 1851 started a newspaper called "The Sachem," (among whom was Wm. Henry Herbert,) five have committed suicide. The other two are yet living.

Charles Stautz, a pauper in Franklin County (Ohio) Poor House, recently received intelligence that an uncle who had lately died had left him $100,000.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American* says that although the blossoms, this year, indicated a full yield, yet the apple crop will be small in that section.

For the year ending May 31st last, 13,912 Germans arrived at New Orleans. Nearly ten thousand of these went to St. Louis. Less than three thousand of the number remained.

A hen's nest was found in Ware, Mass., with 135 good eggs in it; and a cat in Brimfield has had 17 kittens at two litters, 10 once, and 7 the next time.

Among the attractions of a Methodist camp meeting at Redding, Ct., was a fat girl, yet in her teens, weighing 600 pounds, and dressed in bloomers with low neck and bare arms.

Mr. J. Buchanan Read has opened in Philadelphia an exhibition of "art treasures," which he collected during a sojourn of several years in Italy.

A West Point letter says the Secretary of War has determined to shorten the course of study at the Military Academy from five to four years.

Young ladies educated to despise mankind, generally finish their studies by running away with the footman.

A lady, who was a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to church one Sunday, sent her card.

The stump of the old Charter Oak has been dug up, and sold to a speculator, and the place is cut up for building lots.

A panther measuring seven feet nine inches from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, was recently killed in Clairborne County, Miss.

A telegraphic despatch announces the death at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of Dr. Harney, of the U. S. Army, and a brother of Gen. Harney.

During August, 1007 bounty land warrants were issued at Washington, to satisfy which 150,000 acres are necessary.

The experiment of growing tobacco in Minnesota has proved quite successful, a heavy crop being anticipated this year.

A two hundred pounds sea turtle is said to have run aground and got caught in New Haven harbor lately.

A letter from Old River Lake, Arkansas, says the hogs are dying by hundreds of cholera.

There are 37,000 persons in New York city dependent upon charity for sustenance.

A bill preventing the marriage of first cousins has passed the Kentucky Legislature.

Mental ornament will hide bodily defects.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1858.

KNOW-NOTHING SYMPATHY WITH MORMONISM.

THE *Daily News*, a Know-Nothing journal published in the city of brotherly love, church-burning, and Mormon conferences, and one of the most unreasoning of the unreasonable press, has been greatly roused by some recent remarks on the Utah question published in the columns of this journal. The writer in the *News* takes up arms in defence of the followers of the impostor Young, and declares that, in his opinion. Mormonism is infinitely preferable to Catholicity.

This declaration on the part of the Protestant journalist does not surprise us. The individual proclivities of the gentleman apart, there are other reasons why persons of his sect should consider Mormonism a perfectly Christian and proper institution.

Notwithstanding the risible pretention of Protestants to superior enlightenment, there are none who are more universally ignorant with regard to the history of their own religion, or, for that matter, with regard to any other. Know-Nothing journalists are no exception to the rule, for, judging by their publications, their knowledge of religious history is confined to the stereotyped cries against Catholicity, and concerning the rise and chameleon progress of the sect whose champions they are, as well as the lives of its founders, their true characters and actions, they are in a state of ecstatic blessedness,—if it be only admitted that it is folly to be wise. We will, therefore, take the liberty of pointing out to the Philadelphia writer the natural reasons which, not only as an individual, but as a Protestant, determine his preference for Mormonism.

In the first place, the *primum mobile* of the miscalled Reformation was to provide a few bad and perjured priests with wives, and to give a loose rein to the evil passions of kings and princes by allowing them to have as many spouses as they desired. The authors of the "Reformation" themselves in a legally drawn up and attested document, declared it perfectly Christian and lawful, according to Protestant doctrine, to marry a second wife during the life-time of the first.

Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse, one of the great props of the "Reformation," the support of the League of Smalkald, and who succeeded in giving for a time, to the discordant elements of the Protestant party, the semblance of union, was a prince whose virtue was of a most original kind. He had been married but a short time to Christina of Saxony, when he gave himself up to the grossest irregularities. He professed to feel some remorse of conscience on account of his evil deeds, and wished to change his way of life, but the only way he "would or could" change it, was, by becoming, with the consent of his pastors, a polygamist. This prop of Protestanism was an avowed supporter of the Christian propriety of polygamy "according to the Gospel." He accordingly made an application to Luther and Melancthon to recognize the propriety "according to the Gospel," of his having two wives at once. In the document, he says, he can see no means of amendment but "by the remedies God afforded the people of old, that is to say, polygamy." He states that to his knowledge Luther and Melancthon advised the King of England not to break off his marriage with the Queen, his wife; *but besides her to wed another*. He goes on to say that if Luther and the other heads of the party grant him what he requests, to the end that he may more cheerfully live and die *for the Gospel cause*, and *more willingly* defend it, he would, on his part, do what they ask of him, whether they demand the *revenues of monasteries*, or other things of a similar nature. He finally requires the opinion in writing, of Luther, Melancthon and Bucer, that he might amend himself and, "with a good conscience, approach the Sacrament."

Necessity is the great Protestant doctrine. Luther and the other chiefs of the party had need of the Landgrave and they were not slow in granting a dogmatical judgment in favor of polygamy. In the beginning of the document the Protestant Doctors state the great need their "poor, miserable, little and abandoned church stands in of virtuous Princes and Rulers to protect her." They deplore the previous vicious conduct of the Landgrave. They grant him leave to espouse another wife provided the fact of this double marriage sanctioned by them *shall be kept secret*. The consultation was drawn up in the hand-writing of Melancthon and was signed by Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, Martin Bucer, Antony Corvin, Adam, John Leningue, Justus Wintferte and Denis Melanther. The Landgrave was accordingly married on the 4th March, 1540, to Margaret de Saal, by the advice of the "Reformers" and with the consent of his first wife, Christina of Saxony, who agreed "to admit of a partner, to the end that her most dear spouse may run no further risk and the glory of God be increased." These are the very words of the marriage contract.

In England as well as in Germany, the inauguration of Protestantism is due to the same causes. Henry the Eighth, seeing that he could neither induce nor force the Catholic Church to favor his base designs, took the Reformation to his lustful bosom, and became the royal Brigham Young of his day. The hypocritical Cranmer takes the place of Bucer, but hides his weakness for matrimony from his master, who would not be likely to allow others the same privileges as himself.

The principle once acknowledged by the founders of Protestantism, it is not to be wondered at that it has developed itself among the adherents of that sect, and after going through various disguises and metamorphoses came forth in our day in the shape of Mormonism, Freelove, and Rutland and Utica conventions. It is in the countries where the various forms of Protestantism prevail that Brigham Young finds his recruits: the Englands, New and Old, Germany, Sweden, Scotland, Wales, Norway. It is in Protestant countries that bigamists are found—that there is need for Divorce Bills, Bills to Legalise Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, and measures of a like nature. More illegitimate children are born in Scotland and Sweden than in any other countries in Europe.

Taking all these facts into consideration we are not surprised at our Philadelphia cotemporary's sympathy with Mormonism. He will, no doubt, be obliged to us for showing him—what he did not seem to know before—that it has been dogmatically recognized by the best Protestant authorities: the founders of the sect. As to his slurs on Catholic Institutions, we can only say that an impure mind sees everything in an impure aspect—even those things that are most sacred. But such a mind is the torture of him who has the misfortune to possess it. He has lost all confidence in good and can firmly believe only in evil; and those very objects whom he would give his life to clothe in simplicity and purity, seen through the lens of his deceased imagination, appear distorted and bespotted. Such is the punishment of an impure mind, and we can conceive of none more terrible.

MONASTIC ORDERS.

THE FRANCISCANS.

A WONDERFUL event in the order of Providence was the simultaneous birth of the two great Mendicant Orders in the first quarter of the thirteenth century. Convulsed, and in some measure disorganized by civil commotions, intestine broils, and the fiery enthusiasm first evoked by the crusades, but which afterwards developed itself in a turbulent and lawless spirit of aggression amongst the princes and barons, the face of Christendom no longer presented the serene impress of divine religion, but rather a picture wherein stormy passion, unbridled ambition, and burning thirst for power, were the predominant characteristics. The spirit of barbarism, imported with the returned Crusaders, from eastern lands, finding combustible materials ready to its hand in the haughty and overbearing feudal barons of the time, spread like wildfire over Europe, late so calmly reposing in the Christian civilization following on the labors of the early missionaries. Shut up within the limits of their cloisters, the learned Benedietines were reposing after the great and laborious achievements of their foundations in the various countries. Great things had they done in art, in science, and literature, for their mission had been to refine and civilize, to till the arid soil, and teach the world the arts of peace with the dogmas of religion. The Augustinians were somewhat similar in their vocation, and both were what we now call *Contemplative*. Theirs was not the task of stirring up the dying embers of religion in a world half relapsed into the darkness of barbarism—theirs was not the mission to mount the breach and do battle with the spirits of irreligion in high places, to inflame the tepid, or infuse life into the paralyzed members of society. Christendom had reached a stage when it required a fresh infusion of spiritual life and vigor to rouse it from the torpor of worldliness into which it had fallen. The Church was in sore need, but her Divine Founder was in her midst, powerful as ever to assist and save.

When the world was most deeply sunk in the mire of sensual pleasure, by consequence most forgetful of heavenly things and farthest removed from God, it was His good pleasure to raise up two men as instruments for the regeneratian of Christians. These men were St. Dominick, a Spaniard, and St. Francis, an Italian. Few Catholics are ignorant of the extraordinary circumstances by which Dominick and Francis were fixed in their vocation, and finally brought together in a miraculous manner in the capital of Christendom, just when each repaired thither to lay his great project before the greatest of Popes, Innocent III. It is known how that illustrious pontiff, hesitating about confirming the rules and regulations of two new orders springing up under circumstances so unusual, was enlightened by a vision from on high wherein he beheld Francis and Dominick, these two haggard, emaciated men whose inspiration he doubted, upholding the Church which was falling to ruins. This, of course, decided the Holy Father, the new orders were graciously approved of, and the two great patriarchs separated "to divide the world between them."

Although their hearts burned with equal love for the crucified man-God, and equal desire to make Him known and loved of all men, Francis and Dominick were yet widely different from each other in all that goes to constitute the individual man. Dominick was by nature gifted with commanding talents, eloquence of no common order included, and the powers of his mind had received ample development in the scholastic training of those days. He was a man of lofty and enlarged views, great energy of character, with an indomitable fixity of purpose, which latter qualities were fully called into action before his order was long established or his disciples to say numerous. This, however, belongs to the history of the community by him established; for the present we confine ourselves to the Franciscan order which, from its extraordinary fervor, inherited from its founder, has been styled the Seraphic Order. St. Francis of Assisium was a man wholly unversed in the learning of the schools, wholly unskilled in the ways of that world whose pride and whose wisdom he came to confound by the simple weapons of humility and love. The world has never seen a mere man like St. Francis of Assisium, for whose burning love *charity* is too poor a word. The fire of the Seraphim and their divine purity were his, and his Lord favored him, therefore, with the most extraordinrry graces ever conferred on mortal, insomuch that he imprinted upon him the five wounds of His own sacred body, and made his heart a furnace of divine love, yet with all this, there was no sinner on earth so profoundly humble as the great St. Francis of Assisium.

What wonder was it, then, that the order which he founded for the express object of making Christ loved, should overrun all Europe in an incredibly short space of time. Poverty, chastity, and obedience, the three great virtues of his rule, were directly opposed to the three prevailing vices of the age. Of these three primary virtues, St. Francis made special profession of poverty; and in order to ensure its obedience by his spiritual children, he made it incumbent on them to beg their bread, as he himself did, amongst the faithful in whose service they labored. The world saw and wondered at this new feature in a religious rule; and the world, too, understood and appreciated the motive of its institution, for the age was, after all, an age of faith. Recognizing the grandeur, the sublime dignity of holy poverty, the well-beloved of St. Francis, the people thronged in crowds to do it homage; kings, and princes, and ladies of high degree, threw off the robes of their adornment and swelled the ranks of the Seraphic Order, for Francis had, through the instrumentality of St. Clare (also of Assisium), founded a branch of his order for women. The sacred fire flew from breast to breast—entire Europe caught the flame, and the Franciscans were in a few years numbered by thousands. The brotherhood had been but ten years in existence when St. Francis saw five thousand friars assembled at a General Chapter* of his order in the neighborhood of his native town. Let us only imagine the mighty influence which this army of devoted missionaries exercised on the Europe of that day, when they went forth into its high places and low places, its cities, towns and villages, barefoot, and girded with that hempen cord which gave them the name of *Cordeliers*, preaching "charity, humility, abnegation of the world."

But even the monks and nuns, numerous and heroic as they were, could not have achieved the mighty results which are the crown of the Franciscan Order, had it not been for the heaven-inspired institution of what was called the Third Order of St Erancis, an Order, namely, composed of men and women in the various conditions of life, who, without leaving their allotted state, faithfully conformed to the austere rule of the Seraphic founder. To this Third Order belong some of the greatest saints of those mid-

*This has been called "The Chapter of Mats" because the friars erected booths covered with mats to shelter them.

dle ages, amongst others, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and St. Louis of France, with innumerable others of lesser distinction.

In process of time the great community branched out into Minorites or Friars Minor, the Capuchins, the Observantes, and the Recollets, who, between them, have largely contributed to the preservation of faith and fervor amongst the tribes and nations of the earth. Amongst the glorious names wherewith the Seraphic Order has enriched the Church's Calendar, we may mention in addition to the Patriarch himself, and the two royal Saints already mentioned, St. Clara, foundress of the *Poor Clares*, called also the Seraphic Mother, St. Bonaventure, the great Cardinal known in the Church as the Seraphic Doctor, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Bernardine of Sienna, founder of the Observantes, (or *Observers* of the primitive rule,) St. Louis of Toulouse, nephew of St. Louis, King of France, and St. Isabella, sister of that sainted prince, St. Margaret of Cortona, St. Ives of Brittany, (patron of lawyers,) St. Eleazar of Sabran, and his wife St. Delphine, St. Rose of Viterbo, St. John Capistrano, St. Peter Regalato, St. John of God, St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Catherine of Bologna, and in later times St. Vincent de Paul, founder of the Sisters of Charity, which admirable Order may be, therefore, included in the great Franciscan family.

If the influence of this order has been all but boundless in regard to faith and morals and Christian fervor, no less admirable have been its effects on sacred art as developed in painting and sculpture. Like the Benedictines, the Franciscans were everywhere the builders of churches, the patrons of Christian art, and in many instances its votaries as well, witness Fra Negroponte, and Fra Turrita, the great mosaic worker. Some of Murillo's noblest works were done by order of the Franciscans of Seville who were his best and steadiest patrons. Domenichino painted much and often for the Franciscans, so, too, did Giotto, Cigoli, Spada, and, indeed, all the great Italian and Spanish masters of those ages. The world shall never see again such munificent patrons of the arts as were those Mendicant Orders who begged from others werewith to pay in princely fashion for those glorious creations of genius which still live in their churches and convents,—works of art which attract, and will ever attract, the admiration even of those who hate and despise the Catholic name—enemies of that everlasting church for which Francis labored and preached and prayed, and for whose love, too, the mighty masters of old wielded pencil, chisel and palette.

THE QUARANTINE RIOTERS.

The incendiary mob who fired the Quarantine buildings, who in the dead of night unhoused the sick and dying, who exposed hundreds of thousands to a fearful contagion, have followed up the exploit by deeds which are in every way worthy of it. They have hung all persons obnoxious to them—in effigy, a very safe way of dealing with adversaries. The peaceful inhabitants of Staten Island may thank this handful of disorderlies for the disgrace of having their island placed under martial law and for seeing in their midst a force of armed policemen and soldiers sent there to protect what remains of the property of the State.

It is claimed by the very few journals which sustain the rioters to a certain degree, that, before proceeding to set fire to the buildings, the incendiaries took care to remove the sick. It is also said that the Staten Island firemen looked idly on, and made no endeavor to put out the fire. Neither of these statements are true. We have it from good authority that those who removed the yellow fever and small-pox patients from the danger of a fiery death, were the members of New Brighton Engine Company No. 4, which is composed to a man of Irish Catholics. This same company set to work to put out the fire, but their hose was cut by the rioters. We are glad to chronicle the humanity and fidelity of these Catholic firemen. As Irishmen they could not have acted otherwise, for who would act the Good Samaritan to the poor sick emigrant, if not those who have already felt the miseries of emigration?

THE MAILS VIA GALWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—Can you inform your readers in the United States and Canada, whether they cannot secure their own letters, at least, being sent through the Irish line, by marking them on the outside "*via* Galway?"

If by so simple a precaution we can all help the great Irish enterprise, who will neglect to do his part? In any event, as showing the postal advantages of the Galway line, let us all from this day forward, mark our letters "*via* Galway."

Mc.

No letters can be sent from the United States Post Offices by the Galway steamers nor by any other line not advertised in the public journals as carrying the United States Mail.

The friends of the Irish line in this city and elsewhere should exert themselves to procure the making up of a mail for each departure of a Galway steamer. In the meantime, all persons who desire the success of the enterprise, by acting according to the suggestion of our correspondent, would show the claims of the Galway line to a share in the patronage of the Post Office Department.

A Quixotic Editor.—The Albany *Statesman* is blessed with a very Quixotic editor. His principal delight consists in getting up, for the benefit of his readers, imaginary fights with the Tablet, on issues with which the Tablet has nothing and never had anything to do. We shall not interfere with the chivalrous gentleman's pastime. It is very necessary to his training for the position which he so badly fills at present. He needs a good deal of editorial callisthenics, for even in these one-handed fighting matches, in which one would imagine he would have everything his own way, he comes off second best. He chooses the ground and the weapons of the combat, places his adversary in the position which he considers the most advantageous for pinking him, yet so awkward is the knight of the State Capitol, that instead of demolishing his antagonist, he runs himself through the body. Won't some distinguished Arnoldite champion take the Albany boy into training?

The Coalition Fiasco in Syracuse.—The Republican party have demeaned themselves by truckling to Know-Nothingism, to no purpose—or rather to a very bad purpose for themselves. They cannot now very easily wipe out the stain they have received by contact with the Arnoldite faction. They forgot that there was such a thing as pitch and that it cannot be meddled with in the slightest degree without producing defilement. When we see a party, pretending to so much liberality of sentiment, anxious to coalesce with a faction which is the very lowest expression of intolerance, both civil and religious, for party purposes, we can have but very little confidence in them for the future. It only confirms unprejudiced men in their opinion that professional politicians of all colors are ever ready to sacrifice principle to party.

News from China.—The *Vanderbilt* brings us very important Chinese news. A telegram from Baron Gros was published in the *Moniteur*, the French Imperial organ, to the effect that the vast empire of the Celestials had been thrown open to Christians, and that the French missionaries would be admitted to all parts of the country. All the laws against Christians were to be revoked, and a solemn promise was given under the seal of the Imperial Commissioners, that the murderers of the martyred Abbe Chapdelaine would be made to suffer the penalty of their crime.

Our Washington Correspondence.—The letter of our correspondent at Washington reached us at too late a period for insertion in the present issue. It will lose none of its interest, however, by being held over until next week.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, MORRISANIA, N. Y.

The corner-stone of a new church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Ward, was laid on Sunday, Sept. 12, by the Most Rev. Archbishop. There was a large concourse of persons present. Amongst the clergy we noticed Father Starrs, V. G., Rev. Messrs. Brophy, Nelligan, Brennan, Morrogh, Daubresse, S. J., Schneider, S. J., and Ward. The Rev. Mr. McNeirny acted as Master of Ceremonies.

The style of the church will be the Lombardo-Italian. It will be built of brick, with brown stone facings, with two towers in front and three entrances. The aisles will be 20 feet high, and the nave will have a false clere-story and segment ceiling 30 feet high. The chancel will be the full height of the nave with octagonal ends, built partly outside of the church, octagonal ceiling and rich chancel arch supported by large columns. There will be two sacristies, one on each side of the chancel, and an organ gallery the whole width of the church at the west end, with a recess between the two towers for the organ. The aisles will be separated from the nave by two series of octagonal columns. All the windows will be of stained glass, and the dimensions of the church will be about 50x90 feet on the ground. Mr. H. Engelbert is the architect, and under his superintendence the church will be built.

After the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was concluded the Archbishop and clergy advanced to the stand. The Archbishop took his text from the 1st Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, 4th chapter, 1st verse: "Now the spirit manifestly saith that in the last times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to spirits of error, and doctrines of devils." He said they had all come there to witness a ceremony—a religious ceremony which would appear to many of them a new one. It will be reported in the newspapers merely as a material ceremony, and the world cannot comprehend the use of such an one, but we have the text of Scripture for it—the authority of the holy Catholic Church. We all know that the first man and woman transgressed, and that the material world was cursed in consequence—that the Son of God was sent to redeem the world, and that the Church has power to redeem some portion of this earth from this curse. The Church with her prayers has appointed this portion of ground to the worship of God. The sanctity of the prayers has taken the original malediction from this ground. They would understand this, and his Grace need not enlarge on the subject. It opens a wide field, and indeed he could not enter into details so complicated, for time would not permit it. He would simply say that God in His infinite mercy, owing to our poor intelligence, which was made use of in disobeying Him, entailed calamities on the earth which we suffer every day: sin—and by sin, separation from God. But through the merits of His Church, He provides us relief. What a poor thing man is! The animal can live without any aid except instinct, but as for the little child, it dies unless protected. It is afflicted from the first day. Its first sound is the sound of suffering. When it grows up, the dangers of disease oftentimes take it away. But supposing it grows up with bright hopes and prospects—what is often the case? Friendship of the purest kind betrayed, schemes concocted, then comes pestilence, sickness, war, the great destroyer, these are all the penalties adjudged by an offended God. It is only through the merits of His blood and through the power of the Church that any portion can be set apart for God. These all ought to remind us that this very globe and we are fallen under the dreadful malediction of our first parents, and every one adds a portion to it by his own sin. Oh! how patient God is in not destroying us! What is there to sustain man? Nothing but what God has given him to bring back the lost human race, the calamities of this life the glory of the next well understood. Every one with a proper understanding will see that God administers to each equally. The most magnificent temple on earth, even that occupied by the Pope, can add nothing to the glory of God. There is nothing more in it than in an humble one, even should it be in the forest with nothing but the trees for its covering. It may be that many a proud heart enters the magnificent temples of Europe and comes out no better than it entered, but many an humble one may enter here, and go out with a clear conscience. There is no distinction before God. We all live in the redemption of Christ. His Grace would here make a remark before closing. The Catholic Church has a long history. It is older than any government on the face of the earth—older than any denomination, not only in its antiquity but in its great experience. It has more. It has a Divine mission. We can never err by following in its path. There is one thing he values much. If it has been forgotten, he should wish to have it revived. He had occasion to refer to it at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral the other day: it is the depositing by the faithful of their mite on the corner-stone. He had taken the liberty to allow no collection in a crowd, but he recommended this practice. No one knows what the other gives, every one gives what he can afford, and it is a secret between him and his God. And it is in view of this that he recommended the practice. Let God keep the reckoning. He would never tolerate a collection on the plate at such a ceremony.

After the Archbishop's sermon the people passed by the corner-stone, deposited their mite, and separated in the most orderly manner.

Arrival of Bishop Timon.—The Right Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, arrived in this city on Sunday, 12th September, in the steamship *Vanderbilt*. The venerable Bishop had been absent four months on a visit to Rome. The clergy, and the faithful of the good Bishop's diocese, will be happy to hear of his safe arrival.

In order to give our readers a full report of the Consecration at Ballinasloe, we have been compelled to abridge our Irish News. A summary will be found on our 12th page.

A Model Teacher Again.—The person whose card, stating that he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we copied from the Drummondville (C. W.) *Reporter*, in our issue of Sept. 4th, and which we accompanied by extracts from a letter of a very different tenor, addressed to the N. Y. Tablet, is out again in the columns of the *Reporter* with the following declaration, which we are requested to copy:

To the Editor of the Reporter:

Sir,—I clip from the columns of the N. Y. Tablet, of Saturday, 4th inst., the following card and *excerpts*, which I trust you will insert at length in the next edition of your paper. With reference to the letter from which the extracts are taken it is sufficient, at present, to say that I *endorse* it, and *now adhere to the assertions contained therein*. Nevertheless, as it was a private communication, and consequently not designed for a position in a public newspaper, it contains discrepancies which need rectification.

Next week, with your permission, I shall return to the subject. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

John F. Morris.

N. Y. Tablet and Buffalo *Catholic Sentinel* please copy.

Sept. 6th, 1858.

Our Music Page.—The gentleman who stereotypes our music page treated our readers and us, unknowingly, to a medley, by adding to the plate containing the first part of "Summer Roses" the conclusion of another song. We publish "Summer Roses" correctly, and in its entirety, in the present number. This is the first mistake of the kind the stereotyper has been culpable of, and he promises faithfully that it will be the last.

The steamer *Pacific*, of the Galway Line, will sail from this port for Galway on Saturday, September 18th. All our friends going to Ireland, we doubt not, will patronize this line.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Wanted—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the Tablet. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., *Publishers*,
164 William st., New York.

Notice.—Subscribers should be particular not to pay all who may represent themselves as Travelling Agents for the Tablet. There has been some one representing himself as our Agent in Massachusetts and some other Eastern States, but whose name we cannot learn. Will some oneg ive us his name? The following are our only Travelling Agents at present:

Massachusetts.....James Doyle.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn...Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan,
Michigan.....Daniel Finn.
Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.

Mr. James McGee will call on our Subscribers in Hudson, Saugerities, Rondout, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Cold Spring, Tarrytown, Yonkers and all the towns on both sides of the Hudson. We hope our Subscribers will be ready to pay up, and help Mr. McGee to get as many new subscribers as possible.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the Tablet in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

NEW AGENTS.

Java Center, N. Y......John Neville.
Le Roy, " .....Thomas Breslan.
Bergen, " .....Francis Marion.
Norwich, Conn. .....P. O'Sullivan.

If Mr. J. C. Hannan, lately of Waterbury, Conn., will call or write to this office he will hear of something to his advantage.

MARRIED.

At Trenton, C. W., on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bretargh, Thomas Keenan, Esq., of Lindsay, C. W., to Bridget Macaulay, daughter of Denis Macaulay, Esq., of Trenton, C. W.

Literature.

A Life of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maginn, Coadjutor Bishop of Derry, with Selections from his Correspondence. By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Author of "A History of the Attempts to Establish the Reformation in Ireland;" Discourses on "the Catholic History of North America;" "The Irish Settlers in America," &c., &c. Second edition, enlarged. New York: P. O'Shea, 739 Broadway and 20 Beekman street. 1858.

The demand for this book has been so great that the publication of a second edition has been rendered necessary. When the first edition was issued in June of the past year it was duly noticed in our columns. We are glad, however, of the opportunity afforded us by the appearance of this second edition to enable us to recur to it. It would be impossible to find any one in the United States, and difficult to find any one in Ireland, more peculiarly qualified to be the biographer of the eminent and patriotic Bishop of Derry than Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and the friends of the illustrious Irish ecclesiastic could not have confided his fame to better hands. One sees on every page of the book the evidence that the biographer has performed his work *con amore*, and from Mr. McGee's peculiar idiosyncrasy it could not be otherwise, when the portrait of which he was to be the limner was that of an Irish prelate and patriot.

Yet Mr. McGee does not allow his sympathy with the object of his biographical labors to lead him into unmeasured eulogy. His prose, for being warm, eloquent and glowing, is nevertheless clear and precise. He never allows his subject, however it may command his admiration, to run away with him. He does not fall into the too common error of panegyristic biographers who present their subject to the public eye in a glare of continued sunshine which ends by dazzling and fatiguing. Like a skilful artist, he disposes the lights and shadows in such a manner as to bring forth into striking relief the salient characteristics of the personage he is delineating, while veiling the less important details in fitting degrees of *chiaroscuro*. This is the true art of biographical writing. It is by presenting the great distinguishing points in the character of an eminent man, that such a character can be best seized upon and appreciated by the popular mind, and not by a servile, unmethodic, unartistic copying of minor details.

But we must not be understood to say that Mr. McGee has passed over the minute details in his book-picture of the Irish bishop; he has made them subservient, as they ought to be, to the more important parts. Though kept in the background, they are not the less clear and faithful; and their delicate fidelity contrasts admirably with the free and bold strokes by which the "masses," as a painter would say, are sketched in.

The present edition contains a most interesting addenda in the admirable letters of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Maginn to Lord Stanley in vindication of the Confessional. These letters were not contained in the first edition; they considerably enhance the value of the present, and every Catholic who reads the English language should know them. The book is brought out in a creditable style, and is clothed in a tasteful binding.

A Treatise on the Love of God. By Saint Francis de Sales. A new Translation. New York: P. O'Shea, 739 Broadway. 1858.

What can we say of this incomparable work of the illustrious and saintly Savoyard, the great but meek Saint Francis de Sales? Nothing that has not been already said for hundreds of years by the highest authorities, and in such phrase as our poor pen could never even imitate. Who can describe the ineffable sweetness, the perfume of divine love which breathes through every line the great convincer of Calvinists has written? We can only measure the work by the extent of our inability to characterize it. It speaks to the soul and the impressions it produces are too sublime to be translated into a newspaper notice.

Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly. September, 1858. Vol. VII. No. 51. New York: Oakesmith & Co.

There is nothing in the present number of this periodical which calls for any especial remark. The Life of Washington is still continued, and there is an article on the "Common Schools," the favorite hobby of some of the contributors of the Magazine, which is a plea for the ladies and a protest against their exclusion by Teacher's Associations and Conventions from places of power and dignity in the profession of instruction. The poetry in general is not of the highest order.

The Knickerbocker; or, *New York Monthly Magazine*. September, 1858.

This magazine keeps up to the standard of its old reputation, and its pages give evidence of refined taste and high cultivation on the part of its contributors. The poetical specimens, though not always unexceptionable in spirit, are generally admirable in style.

Fruit Culture; or, *a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees*, with descriptions of Fruits, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thos. Gregg. New York: Fowler & Wells, publishers.

Fruit culture has just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit the fruit-grower. Every person who has a tree, or ground enough for one to grow on, should read it. To be successful in fruit culture, as in anything else, you must understand it thoroughly; and this book gives much information one cannot well do without. There is no doubt but in all sections some fruits can be made profitable if judiciously cultivated.

We have received from Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, the "Form of Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament," prepared by order of the Ninth Provincial Council of Baltimore.

Messrs. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, have also favored us with a copy of "Instructions on the Jubilee, and Prayers recommended to be said in the Station Churches." It also contains extracts from the Allocution and Letter of Our Holy Father the Pope, proclaiming a jubilee, and an extract from the pastoral letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Baltimore.

THEY LIE WHO TELL US LOVE HAS WINGS.

They lie who tell us Love has wings
To fly away when press'd by sorrow,
That as he flies he gaily sings:
"I'll come, if the sun shines, to-morrow!"
For, Mary dear, dost thou not know
That gentle, heav'nly love reposes,
Upon the iron couch of woe
As sweet as in his bed of roses?

There is a spirit men call Love
That owes its birth to sordid passion,
That flutters, like a moth, above
And round the gilded shrine of fashion;
This is he that plumes his wings
And flies the field when pressed by sorrow,
This is he that lightly sings:
"I'll come, if the sun shines, to-morrow."

But Love that from his bower on high
Poets have woo'd in spirit vision,
That brings the glories of the sky
Earthwards on his gentle mission,—
Grows brighter as the night comes on,
Sings sweeter when dull woes invade us,
And when dark clouds obscure the sun
His pinions closely overshade us.

Let Fortune, Summer Nymph, depart,
Let hopes prove false and sorrows lower,
They cannot settle round the heart
Where Love has built his rosy bower;
Old Time may steal from Beauty's crown
The diamond Youth, that beams so splendid,
But Love will smooth each wrinkle down
And sing of youth when time is ended.

Then here's to Love! that closely knits
True hearts with bonds that nought can sever,
That at the helm thro' tempests sits
And guides us down life's chequered river;—
That stands upon Death's frowning steep
And flings his light across the billow—
That sings us to our cradle sleep
And softly smooths our dying pillow.

M. S.

Chicago, *September*.

ARE YOU AN IRISHMAN?

An Irishman! O yes indeed!
And proud to be so called am I!
Heroes and Saints have borne the name,
And I will bear it 'till I die!
There's not a title proud and high,
By Emperor, King, or Sultan given,
That I would take, and once deny
The Curst of Man—the Blest of Heaven!

Though far away from her I rove
The more intense my passion grows,
A passion, more than mortal love,
That but an Irish Exile knows;
And freezing amid arctic snows,
Or burning at the torrid zone,
Alike my heart with fervor glows
For her I fondly call "my own."

And well I ween, who once denies
The *Home* where birth to him was given,
But breaks the first strong link that ties
His heart to earth, his soul to heaven;
His *Name*, the chain's next link is riven,
And cast aside without a sigh;
Then—from his soul, his *Faith* is driven—
Then—God, the recreant will deny.

R. P.

Corpus Christi, Texas.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tablet.

Sir:—I had the pleasure of attending the first "pic-nic" of the Sunday School attached to the Church of the Nativity, Second Avenue, at Jones' Woods, on Wednesday, Sept. 8th. The school is under the charge of Mr. M. T. Cozans. Besides the parents of the children, there were a great number of invited guests, and amongst the latter was your correspondent. Everything passed off with the greatest harmony and good feeling. The boys enjoyed themselves in various amusements, such as foot-ball, &c. The girls had full possession of the "scups," and swung themselves to their hearts' content. The most amusing of these diversions were the races for prizes. Two young misses ran for a velvet prayer-book, which was won by Miss Alice Bird. The parents and friends of the children were delighted spectators of the scene.

The only thing that tended in any way to mar the pleasures of the day was an accident, which came near being a fatal one. A little girl fell into the water, and would certainly have been drowned, as she had already sunk for the second time, were it not for the exertions of Mr. James C. Ryan, who nobly rushed into the water and saved her from a watery grave. Yours, An Eye-Witness.

Biddeford, Me., Sept. 4th, 1858.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tablet.

Sir:—On Monday evening last a deputation on behalf of the Catholic congregation of this city went to the parochial residence of their Pastor to present to him a testimonial of their esteem and respect. The spokesman, Mr. Buckly, said he had much pleasure in presenting his Reverence with a testimonial on behalf of his male parishioners. He could not allow this moment to pass without congratulating him upon the great improvement in the moral and religious character of our people during his mission amongst them. To his untiring energy and zeal might be attributed the great reform in the social, moral and religious character of a portion of our congregation. He had also to inform his Reverence that they viewed with no little pride and pleasure the decrease in the habit of intemperance and the increase in sobriety, morality and virtue. Mr. Moran then presented Father Bacon with a purse for which he said the contributors wished his Reverence to purchase a horse and carriage.

The Rev. Father Bacon then made an appropriate and feeling response, He said that as he was a young Priest and this was the first testimonial that he received, it should always be cherished by him; he also said that he was happy to hear that his missionary services were productive of so much good amongst them. After an interchange of kindly sentiments the deputation withdrew, highly pleased with the interview. A Catholic.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tablet.

Sir:—A Pic-Nic excursion for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church, Sing Sing, Rev. Edward McGean, Pastor, took place on the 26th August. The excursionists left the city at 9 A. M., reached their destination, Cedar Grove, near Hastings, at noon, and returned to the city at 8 P. M.

This was one of the most pleasant and agreeable excursions of the season. All enjoyed themselves without one unpleasant circumstance occurring to mar the pleasure of the occasion. J.

The Emmet Guard.—The Emmet Guard, Captain Kennedy, had a good time of it at Rockaway, recently. The company left the city on Saturday, and remained at this pleasant watering place until the following Monday. Among the guests were the Hon. John Kelly, John Boyle, Esq., Lieut. Hueston, Lieut. Lyons, and some others. On the evening of their arrival, Mr. Kelly was serenaded at his hotel, which compliment he acknowledged by the delivery of an appropriate address. On Monday, a dinner came off at the Beach Hotel (Cleary's). Toasts were given and speeches made by the Hon. John Kelly, Rev. Mr. Farley, of Jamaica, Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Brooklyn, and by John Boyle, Esq., who delivered several touching remarks, which were duly appreciated, in speaking to the memory of Robert Emmet. The "Emmets" arrived in the city late on Monday night.

RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF MERCY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., at the Convent Chapel, Miss Johana Dillon, called in religion Sister Mary Veronica, received the White Veil and Habit of the Order of Mercy from the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop Bacon. The Bishop preached a most eleoquent and instructive sermon on the occasion.

The above institution has been but a short time in existence, and we are happy in being able to state, that it is in a most prosperous condition. The day the good Sisters opened their school, the public schools of Manchester were so deserted that in one of them only eight boys and two girls remained. Several intelligent Protestant girls attend the Academy. The building is a most substantial one, finely situated in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the "Granite State." We bespeak for it a liberal patronage from the Catholics of the surrounding country.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—A terrible accident occurred on the morning of the 7th inst. on the Hudson River Railroad at Fishkill Landing, by which two persons were killed, one badly scalded, and another badly hurt. It appears that two cattle trains started from Albany on Monday night for this city, and the engineer of the first one perceiving that one of the boxes of a car was too hot, stopped the train to cool it, when the conductor sent a brakeman back to stop the approaching train, but too late, and a collision was the consequence, which has already resulted in the death of two persons and seriously injuring two others. The accident was caused by the latter train running into the rear cars of the former. In the last car was a drover named John B. Boswell, killed. The engineer of the latter train, Mr. George Haywood, was also killed, he being literally cut to pieces. Charles Rowe, a fireman, is badly scalded, and Charles Robinson, engineer, injured. The collision threw the cars off the track, and the engine running with great force into a machine shop, tore it to pieces. Almost at the same instant the large brick chimney tottered and fell among the ruins. The engines Putnam and Rochester are badly broken, and a number of the cars entirely destroyed. Coroner Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, went to Fishkill on Wednesday and held an inquest on the bodies, which lasted until Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict of censure against the Company. They charge a remissness in the provision of a sufficient force to work the road in the night, and a lack of attention to the proper arrangement of signals. The immediate cause of the collision is declared to be neglect of duty on the part of the brakeman Parkman.

The Republican and Know-Nothing Convention failed to effect a union, and separate tickets have been nominated. On the assembling of the Republican Convention, it was moved to nominate *viva voce*, condidates for Governor and all other State Officers to be supported by the Republican party. A strong effort was made to strike out the words *viva voce*, and insert in their place the words "by ballot," but it was voted down, after considerable discussion. A motion was made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor, which motion was adopted, and the Hon. E. D. Morgan was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. Robert Campbell, of Stueben, was subsequently nominated as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. A committee was appointed to notify the Know-Nothings of the action taken, and to inquire what names they had to propose. The proceedings of the Republicans gave offence to the Know-Nothings, and all chances of a union were lost. The Republicans then nominated: For Governor, E. D. Morgan; for Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Campbell; for Canal Commissioner, Hiram Gardner; for State Prison Inspector, ——Everet. A coalition was found impossible, and the Know-Nothings at last made up the following independent ticket: For Governor, Lorenzo Burrows; for Lieutenant-Governor, N. S. Benton; for Canal Commissioner, J. R. Thompson; for State Prison Inspector, W. A. Russell.

The number of additional steamers for the Paraguay Expedition to be procured from private sources, is to be limited to five. Four steamers of the Cromwell line, including the *Caledonia* and the *Memphis*, now plying between this city and Baltimore and Charleston, have already been secured, and officers for them are being selected. The fleet will consist of thirteen sail, exclusive of the Brazil squadron. If the expedition is delayed until all the vessels are put in proper order, it will probably be near a month before it sails.

The steamboat *Aurora*, which plies between New York and Keyport, burst her steam-chest on the 8th inst., when four miles below the Narrows, scalding two of her firemen fatally. One was killed instantly and the other lingered but a short time. She was fallen in with by Dr. Gellett's Quarantine tug, and towed above the Narrows, and then taken in charge by the *Union*, which brought her to the city.

Edward Tucker, the engineer of the New Haven Railroad train which ran off the drawbridge at Norwalk five years ago, and resulted so disastrously in the destruction of human life, committed suicide in this city on Thursday evening, by severing with a razor the main arteries of his left arm. He has not run any engines since the Norwalk disaster, and this calamity is said to have preyed on his mind so forcibly as to have rendered him at times nearly insane. He was 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children residing in the vicinity of Troy.

According to the evidence of Colonel Sayles, agent of the Post-office Department, a very lawless state of things exists at present in Arizona—the pistol and bowie-knife law being the only one recognized, and Indian depredations being quite frequent.

The proposition of the American Colonization Society to take charge of the blacks captured on board the brig *Echo* for one year after their return to Africa, has been accepted by Government, and a treaty to that effect has been concluded.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Irish Church Missions Society."—Cardinal Wiseman's visit to Ballinasloe.—Visit of Lord Palmerston to his Irish estates.—Another American Horse Tamer.—Con O'Sullivan, the Irish Horse Tamer.—The O'Connell National Subscription.—The Hogan Fund.—The Cormacks.

DUBLIN, August 27th, 1858.

There exists in this city a most intolerable nuisance, in the shape of a Society, which calls itself "The Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics," having its office in a back parlor in D'Olier street, a prominent member of which is a sallow, well-fed looking individual, who writes himself down the Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M.! From this body there emanate, in large numbers, handbills "specially and affectionately" inviting Roman Catholic friends to come to the controversial class of the Society, on a certain evening, and hear the Rev. C. F. MacC., A.M., hold forth on such subjects as "whether salvation is preached by Dr. Spratt's brown, or Canon Grimley's red Scapular, as taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?" which handbills generally contain two closely-printed pages of matter most insulting to Catholics, and nothing short of downright blasphemy. These foul productions are to be met with everywhere. People on their business bent have them thrust into their hands as they walk the streets by cadaverous "expounders" of the Word — they are introduced surreptitiously under hall doors—slipped down areas—dropped in thoroughfares, and strewn in railway carriages and waiting-rooms. Large editions of the same are stuck on dead walls, and hawked about on boards by hungry-looking men, whose poverty, but not their will, consents to carry them, and who look very much ashamed of their burden. I was sitting the other day in the open air at a station on one of the lines of railway in company with a friend, who being possessed of an umbrella followed the natural instincts of a man when so provided under such circumstances by executing hieroglyphics in the sand with the point of the instrument. He had scarcely finished a very original architectural fancy sketch after the Chinese style when he turned up a nest of most offensive handbills from the aforesaid Irish Church Mission Society, having reference to the approaching visit to Ireland of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, of whom it was there inquired whether he "would bring over the Roman Catholic rule of Faith as described by Dr. Cullen, and get the £40,000 offered for the same many years ago." The remainder of the precious documents was made up of questions of the most blasphemous character. No wonder that the Catholic inhabitants should feel exceedingly annoyed at such systematic insults to their religion, nor can any one be surprised when he reads of how Murphy, the stone mason, knocked down Sniffles, the Tract Distributor and "Expounder," who tapped at Murphy's door and insisted on there and then entering into a polemical discussion.

The visit of Cardinal Wiseman to Ireland and his special trip to Ballinasloe on Wednesday last to preach the consecration sermon in the new Church of St. Michael in the town have thrown this "Irish Society" into fits. As a reinforcement to the usual staff of disciples which the Society maintains in the town, it despatched from Dublin some of its most trusty and long-winded members, who, night and morning, preached at Cardinal Wiseman with the most ridiculous pertinacity. Placards were also stuck in parts of the town asking his Eminence to win the £40,000 before alluded to. However, notwithstanding all these efforts the Cardinal's visit to Ballinasloe was the greatest success that has been seen in any part of the country these many years. A procession was organized to receive him at the Railway station where he arrived clothed in his sacerdotal robes. The carriage in which he proceeded to his hotel was drawn through the streets by the people, and his Eminence seemed greatly delighted at receiving so thorough an Irish welcome. His Eminence shortly after arriving at his hotel gave the Pontifical blessing from a balcony to the kneeling thousands who thronged the open space in front. All Ballinasloe turned out that evening for a regular jubilation. The houses were illuminated (save of course the "Irish Church Mission Society," the resident members of which would, it was apprehended, giving way to their agonized feelings, commit suicide in a body before morning), and bands of music followed by large crowds paraded the streets until it was far into the night. The consecration of the Church on the following day was a most imposing ceremony. The Archbishop of Tuam celebrated the High Mass, and Cardinal Wiseman delivered a beautiful discourse on the Gospel. An indulgence of forty days was granted to all who were present at the ceremony. Addresses were subsequently presented to his Eminence in the sacristy by the High Sheriff of Galway on behalf of the Catholic inhabitants of the town, by the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Ballinasloe on behalf of that body, and by the Bishop of Clonfert on behalf of the Clergy of his diocese. His Eminence, it is said, will be entertained at a public dinner in Dundalk in the course of next week.

Lord Palmerston, the veteran ex-Premier, has been visiting his large estates in the neighborhood of Sligo. His lordship was presented with an address by the Town Commissioners expressive of their great admiration of his public and private character, to which his lordship replied in a tolerably long-winded speech, in which he adverted to the part he played in the late administration; concluding by gladdening the hearts of the Sligo people by assuring them that their town was destined by nature to be one of the chief seaports in Ireland, and that it should improve and prosper almost in spite of itself. Whether his lordship believed all he said in this respect is no affair of ours; but he certainly acted very handsomely in granting a site for a Catholic Church in a district in the country called Cliffony, and in giving £40 towards building it, and likewise in granting a site for a school-house for poor Catholic children.

It would seem that the New World is prolific in "Horse Tamers." No sooner does Mr. Rarey, the "celebrated American Horse Tamer," disappear from his sorrowing half-taught pupils (who paid him ten golden guineas each to be made first class horse tamers), than another "great American Horse Tamer" appears before us in the person of a Mr. MacRay, who forthwith opens a class and promises to do wonders; and, strange to say, notwithstanding the experience which certain parties of mature age purchased at ten guineas per head, Mr. MacRay has actually succeeded in obtaining some pupils. It is said that the principle upon which the rival "great Tamers" act is similar, and their skill somewhat equal, and that they differ only in the price charged for imparting the secret, Mr. MacRay charging ten times less than Mr. Rarey. So that if Mr. MacRay should find it necessary to take abrupt leave of his pupils before their education is completed, the regret consequent on his departure will be ten times less intense than when Mr. Rarey flitted away so mysteriously. But it seems we have at least one horse tamer at home of whom nobody dreamt. There is one Con O'Sullivan, known amongst his friends and acquaintances in his native county of Cork as the "Whisperer," who it appears is as good as the best of them at horse taming, if not better; but no one ever minded him, because, being a poor devil whom nobody owned, he was unable to "puff" and advertise himself on to fame, and probably until lately he did not often make more use of his power than "to speak to" some kicking brute, or "soother" a shying mare. The arrival, however, of the "great American Horse Tamer," No. 1, in this country, developed poor O'Sullivan, so to speak; and since the departure of Mr. Rarey, this Hibernian horse tamer has come before the public in a small way with considerable success. Having now, thanks to Mr. Rarey, learned the value of the power that is in him, he has determined to make the most of it in a pecuniary point of view. To patronize him has become quite fashionable (which you must know is necessary to his success), and he is now in a fair way of doing well if he only minds himself.

The O'Connell National Subscription Fund now amounts in round numbers to £4,060, which includes the collections in the country parishes. The money does not come in very freely; and it is expected that the Committee will shortly close the account. The sum collected will be used in the purchase of a government annuity for the family of Mr. O'Connell.

The subscription, which was set on foot for the benefit of the widow and large family of John Hogan, the Sculptor, amounts to £1,159. The list is still open.

A meeting is announced for next Monday at Nenagh to petition Parliament to have an inquiry respecting the trial of the Cormacks, who, your readers will remember, were tried, convicted, and executed for the murder of a Mr. Ellis, a Land Agent. Public feeling in the county of Tipperary is very much excited about the matter, the general belief there being that the Cormacks, who left this world protesting their innocence of the murder, did not obtain a fair trial, but were sacrificed to the determination of the landlord class to have somebody hanged for the crime. It is said that Judge Keogh, before whom the case was tried, and who has fallen into disgrace with the people in that part of the country for the charge which he delivered to the Jury on the occasion, will be called upon to resign his seat on the Bench.

DUBLINER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Affairs in Sardinia.—M. de Cavour and the Revolutionists.—How the Press is free in Model Piedmont.—Stringent Measures against Cavour's former Allies.—Shooting of one of the Participants in the Attack of 29th June.—The Work of the Mazzinists.—The Fete Napoleon.—How it was Celebrated.—Prince Commene and the Abbe Bourgade on the East.

PARIS, Aug. 19th, 1858.

Some months since, the revolutionary and anarchical party were loud in their laudations of Victor Emmanuel, the Count de Cavour, and the Piedmontese government in general. These received their certificates of affiliation with the "progress" party, and were looked up to by the reds of Italy and elsewhere as almost orthodox. This was not to be wondered at, as the time-serving Count de Cavour, for the purpose of retaining his place and keeping the Right, or moderate and constitutional party, out of power, had made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the extreme Left, or revolutionary party, the sympathizers with Pianori, Orsini, the Mazzinists *et hoc genus omne*. Besides, an attempt was being made to exclude Canons from the Chamber, though elected by the popular voice. Any measure against ecclesiastics (Catholic) is sure to have the support of Messrs. the Revolutionists. Sardinia, then, was the model of monarchies in the eyes of all the admirers of disorder. I wonder what they think of her, her government and M. de Cavour, now, when the plots of the Mazzinist party, spreading their ramifications throughout Piedmont, have frightened their newly-found apostle, Cavour, into taking stringent measures against themselves. The Sardinian government is now obliged to watch its quondam allies with the most unceasing vigilance, and in that country where the freedom of the press was said to be unlimited, the slightest evidence of sympathy with the disorganizers on the part of any journal is the signal for its punishment. M. de Cavour deserves his fate; he let the Revolutionists into the chamber to keep by their aid the chiefs of the Right out of power, and his former friends are now the most dangerous enemies of the government of which he is the leader. This result was, of course, foreseen by all those who have the slightest political foresight. Let M. de Cavour now struggle against those traitors in whose hands he placed the keys of the Capitol. He will, however, have very little sympathy from any quarter.

A Genoese, named Casimiro Parodi, was implicated in the affair of Genoa on the 29th June. When examined after his arrest, he made a declaration of what he knew concerning the conspiracy. After this declaration, as his life was in constant danger, he was induced by his friends to go to Switzerland in order to escape from the daggers of his former associates. Tired of living there, he determined to return to Piedmont, and was about to leave Locarno, in the Canton of Ticino, when on the 6th instant, an unknown person arrived there and inquired for Parodi. When the steamboat bell was ringing for the last time previous to sailing, a young girl saw the unknown man, armed with a six-barreled revolver, follow Parodi into the Rue de la Citadelle and fire six shots at him. Parodi though mortally wounded and bleeding freely found strength enough to run after the assassin, crying that he was assassinated. When he arrived, however, at the Piazza Grande he was exhausted and fell to the ground. The inhabitants pursued the assassin who, having lost his hat, was running bare-headed, and who jumped on board the steamer as she was leaving the shore. The cries of "stop! stop!" were drowned by the cheering which accompanied the departure of the steamer. On the arrival of the boat at Arona an individual was arrested, but it is feared he is not the true criminal. It is said that the assassin was delegated by the Mazzinists to kill Parodi. His victim's life is despaired of; three of the balls took effect.

The celebration of the Fete Napoleon on the 15th August, Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was celebrated with the usual magnificence, and the weather was most favorable. An immense number of strangers from all parts filled Paris to overflowing. The festival was commenced by a salvo from the cannon of the Invalides at six in the morning. At ten o'clock distributions of aid were made to the poor at the various Bureaux de Bienfaisance. At one, a Solemn High Mass was offered up at Notre Dame, in presence of his Eminence Cardinal Morlot, his Grand Vicars, and the Metropolitan Chapter. The Ministers, Marshal Magnan, the Commander of the National Guard, General d'Angely, the Senators, deputies, and members of the Council of State; the judges and officers of the different Courts, a deputation from the Institute, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, the President and members of the Municipal Council, the staff of the National and Imperial Guard, and of the army of Paris, &c., assisted at the Holy Sacrifice. After Mass, his Eminence intoned the *Te Deum*, and concluded the ceremony by giving the pontifical benediction. The *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches after Mass.

In the afternoon, military pantomimes were performed, and may-poles, surmounted by prizes, invited the attention of the expert in climbing. Free performances were given at the opera and at all the theatres, which, it is almost needless to say, were filled by a crowd more vast than select. A concert by two hundred and fifty instruments and three hundred vocalists took place in the evening. When night had fallen the public buildings were brilliantly illuminated. The most admired was that of the Place de la Concorde, which was composed of a series of porticos, kiosques, towers and triumphal arches, in the Chinese style, supposed to be a compliment to the little army of China. The Hotel de Ville was also most brilliantly illuminated. At nine o'clock two displays of fireworks took place at different points of the city—the Barriere du Trone and the heights of Trocadero, opposite the Champ de Mars. A few persons were wounded by the falling of sticks, and a house at Passy was set on fire by the burning remains of a rocket. There's no pleasure without alloy.

Prince Stephen Commene lately wrote a letter to a daily journal in which, inveighing against those writers who desire to patch up the Ottoman Empire, by preserving the book of Mahomet, he condemns their system as illusory, as an organized persecution of Christianity, and which he concludes by saying that there is no amelioration possible without the destruction of the Koran. The Abbe Bourgade in a letter to the same paper, says that the Prince combats a hundred illusions by one impossibility, and that a religious code cannot be destroyed as if it were a fortress. The Abbe recommends a middle course which consists, in his opinion, in presenting the Scriptures to the Mahometans as the complement of the Koran, reduced by discussion to its exact value. This plan, he says, which is the logical consequence of the relation the two books have to each other, offers the double advantage of not wounding the Mussulman's pride or his religious prejudices and of being according to the spirit and march of the Gospel. St. Augustine, says the Abbe, would invite them to the Gospel in the name of the Koran as he invited the Platonists in the name of philosophy. The Abbe, in conclusion, remarks that however strange his plan may appear, a long residence in the East has proved to him that it is the only feasible one.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The whole duty of Monarchs.—Queen Victoria's speciality.—An American visit projected.—An Anglo-American Alliance.—The Queen in Prussia.—Fearful Railway accident.—The destiny of Londoners.—Poisonous Pump Water.—Victory over intolerance in Liverpool.

LONDON, 27th August, 1858.

Since visits between Sovereigns have come into fashion there are some who think that the whole duty of monarchs is to metamorphose themselves into diplomatic bagmen and make a yearly visit to their neighbors for the purpose of "extending their connection" or consolidating alliances. Queen Victoria has been obliged to do a great deal of this work lately. Now, however, journalists in this city are not content with sending her across the channel; they suggest that as she went to Cherbourg to rejoice with Napoleon III, she might now go to Washington to rejoice with President Buchanan over the placing in contact of the two countries they represent, by the sub-oceanic electric wire. This is insisted upon on the ground of the continental jealousy of England and the fact that it is impossible for continental nations, governed on a system so widely different from that of England, to have a true and reliable friendship for her. It is proposed that a Western alliance should be organized and confidently asserted that with the United States for an ally, England would be invincible. To affect this, say certain journals, nothing should be spared, and there is no courtesy too great, and no testimony of esteem too high for the American Government and people. Besides, say they, there is Canada, not surpassed in loyalty by any portion of her Majesty's dominions. By a visit she might aid the Provincial Parliament in solving the problem which at present engages their attention. They even advise that, as a compliment to the American Republic, her Majesty should land at New York first. The length of the voyage is, with these gentlemen, but a secondary consideration, as her Majesty is known, like Lord Byron, to love the ocean. Her Majesty in her privacy must, I am certain, often wish that the projectors of those visits would themselves take a pleasure trip to "Halifax." The question of the American visit is, however, fairly broached now, and will be bandied about for some time until it either disappears altogether or takes some definite form. I have no friends at Court and cannot, therefore, say positively whether the project has any chance of realization, but in these days of peripatetic sovereignty no thing would astonish me. I look upon the American visit, however, as on the very extreme edge of the horizon of possibility. Cherbourg is, of course, the cause of its proposal.

The papers give the most glowing accounts of the Queen's Prussian trip. The stolid natives, according to them, are worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm quite alarming for such a phlegmatic people. The royal visitors were to leave Prussia on the 28th for England. They are expected at Osborne on next Monday. The Queen goes then to Edinburgh on the 7th September, and thence to her favorite spot, Balmoral.

A fearful railway accident took place on the night of last Monday on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, some short distance beyond Dudley. The train, which was composed of forty-five cars, was crowded to excess with Sunday School pupils, their parents, teachers, and friends, on a pleasure excursion. There was no accident on the outgoing trip, and the poor little ones and their friends enjoyed themseves to the fullest extent, never dreaming that many of them before next morning would have breathed their last, and others be maimed for life—that they would have each some killed and wounded dear one to lament. On the return trip, it was considered advisable to divide the train. The first portion consisted of twenty-nine cars, and started only a quarter of an hour in advance of the second section. While the first train was going up the steep hill at Round Oak Station, the couplings parted, and thirteen carriages being thereby let loose, rushed backwards down the hill at a fearful speed. The second section composed of only sixteen cars, which started but a quarter of an hour after the first, was now coming on. The driver seeing some large object before him immediately turned off steam, but the down-coming cars the next moment made fragments of his train. Twelve persons were killed, and nearly one hundred have been wounded more or less severely. An inquest was opened on Wednesday at Wolverhampton and some witnesses were examined, but it was subsequently adjourned for a week. The causes of the heart-rending catastrophe seem to be twofold: the negligence of employees and the defective character of the couplings. This seems to indicate that you, gentlemen, at the other side of the water, are not to have a monopoly in railroad disasters.

It would seem to be the destiny of Londoners to die by water in some shape or other. The not yet altogether sufficiently deodorized Thames did its best to make the inhabitants of the metropolis fulfil their destiny by endeavoring to breed a respectable epidemic among them. The city pumps have long been working in the same cause. The results of an investigation by the medical officers of health show that pump water in this city is a compound of the most abominable matters, sewerage, gas, manure, &c. It contains nitric acid and ammonia, which is an undoubted proof of the presence in it of animal matter. The organic matter on being analyzed proved to be of the same nature as that found in those rivers which are the receptacles of house sewerage. Several of the wells receive the drainage water of burial grounds and cesspools. In some districts the officers have caused the wells to be filled in, and it should be done throughout the city that such a cause of pestilence should be destroyed. The Water Companies should be made to supply public fountains for the poor.

A triumph has been achieved in Liverpool over intolerance. It was not obtained, however, without a great deal of hard fighting. The Workhouse committee have at last consented to allow Catholic clergymen free access to the Workhouse. W.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

The Kilkenny *Journal*, speaking of the funeral of Dr. Cane, remarks: "There never was such a demonstration in Kilkenny before; and the numbers of the poor who thronged the streets, and breathed an atmosphere of prayers for the deceased, was not the least remarkable part of the sad and solemn procession. At half-past two o'clock the coffin entered the graveyard of St. John's Catholic Church, Maudlin street, where it was received by the clergy of that parish, who, with the other priests present, chaunted the office for the dead, and the remains of the deeply lamented, universally beloved Dr. Cane, were soon after consigned to their mother earth, amidst the prayers and blessings of the Catholic Church, and the supplications and sorrows of the poor. An Office and High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral for the eternal repose of his soul. The Rev. E. Walsh, Administrator, celebrated, the Rev. Messrs. Phelan, St. John's, and Dunphy, Deacon, and Sub Deacon. The solemn and imposing ceremony was numerously attended, and many a fervent prayer was breathed to the Throne of the Most High for the repose of the soul of the great and good man, who was cut down in the vigor of his years, and whose memory will be ever dear to the citizens of Kilkenny.

We are happy to state that his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, before he departs from amongst us, will preach or lecture for charitable purposes in Dublin and Dundalk, and it is possible he may be induced to extend his visit to other parts of Ireland. On Saturday, the 5th of September, he will preach in the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough street. A scale of prices of admission has been fixed with the view of aiding the liquidation of the debt incurred for the decoration of the church. On the following day his Eminence will lecture in the Round Room of the Rotundo, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of the Male Orphanage, about to be commenced at Glasnevin, by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. His Eminence will also lecture for the benefit of the Catholic Young Men's Society; and in Dundalk he will preach a sermon in aid of the funds for paying off the debts due for the decoration of St. Patrick's Church.—*Nation.*

A fire of a very destructive nature occurred in Smithfield, Belfast. The large cabinet and upholstery concern of Mr. David Ruddell has been completely destroyed. St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, which adjoined Mr. Ruddell's premises, has also suffered, but not to a serious extent. In an hour after the fire broke out the whole of Mr. Ruddell's premises were a heap of ruins. Mr. Ruddell estimates the value of the property destroyed at £4,000, and his insurance amounts only to £1,000. All the books and property in his office have also been burnt. The injury done to the chapel will be fully covered by insurance with the Atlas office. It did not transpire how the fire originated.

With regard to the New York and Galway line of steamers, the London *Times* says: "The plan of operations stated to have been determined upon, is to have on the line between Galway and New York ten first class ocean steamers of the highest speed and greatest capacity that can be procured, and at least eight others, to be used as coasters and feeders to the main line, from the ports of Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, touching likewise at different points on the Irish coast which may be considered most expedient for the collection of goods and passengers."

During a recent thunder storm a curious phenomenon occurred at Killeen, about two miles from Armagh. While the storm was proceeding there arose a whirl-blast, which lifted into the air nine cocks of hay, the property of Mr. Wilkin, which were borne up until they appeared as specks somewhat about the size of small birds, and eventually completely out of sight. There were seventeen hay cocks in the same place, and of the nine removed nothing has since been heard. We have been informed of the death by lightning of several cattle in different parts of the country; and of the providential escape of a man who was sitting under a tree, in Drumilly demesne, when it was shivered by the electric fluid.—*Armagh Gazette.*

On the 17th August, about sunset, a curious atmospheric phenomenon, resembling that known in Germany as "the spirit of the Brocken," presented itself to those who happened to be on the Canal walk below the first seat, opposite the College lawn. The clouds were broken with flying showers, and a sudden burst projected a gigantic image or reflection of the steeple and spire of St. Mary's Church against a cloud. The image was dark and well defined, and lasted for the space of about five minutes, when it vanished. The sun was setting at the time, and there was a sheet of mist falling between that luminary and the object reflected. The image was about the height of itself above the spire.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Of late a considerable trade is done in the exportation of geese from Belfast to England and Scotland. Flocks of 200 to 300 each are daily shipped from Belfast, the wonder being where the dealers succeed in picking them up. It appears the geese are eagerly bought by the English and Scotch farmers for the purpose of feeding them on stubble and grass lands until about Christmas, when they are sure to draw double and treble their original price in this country.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Three men, bakers by trade, went out to fish in a small boat on the Green Lake, near Cavan. The boat split and gradually went down. Two of them escaped with life. One M'Bride swam to shore, the second clung to the boat and was saved, having been dragged to shore by a boy, in a very exhausted state, but is now doing well. The third, Philip Reilly, a husband and the father of three children, was drowned.—*Meath People.*

A mission was opened in the Chapel of Trim by the Honorable and Reverend Mr. Spencer, known as Father Ignatius, of the Order of Passionists. The illustrious gentleman—illustrious by his birth but not less by his spirit of piety and mortification, in going through the country, making collections in aid of a house which is being erected for his Order near Dublin, and in each parish, which he visits, he gives a week's mission.

In the year 1851 there were upwards of 4,500 paupers in the workhouse of this city; now there are only 500, most of whom are invalids. This is a fact which at least shows an immense decrease of pauperism; but if the great barriers to agricultural improvement and national prosperity were removed, Ireland would soon be the happiest country on the face of the earth.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Guy Lloyd, Esq., Croghan, Roscommon, has called on all his tenantry to take leases of their holdings for twenty-one years. Such a procedure strikingly at variance with the "mopping out" being practiced by a great number of the landlords of the country, reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Lloyd as a Christian and a landlord.

Some party or parties entered the house of Mr. John Courtenay, at Warrenpoint, and succeeded in carrying off a box containing about £200 in notes, gold, and silver. It appeared that the shop door had been by mistake left unfastened, and the burglars had, therefore, an easy ingress. No clue has as yet been found to the perpetrators.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Some infamous person stole the communion cloths belonging to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Carey's Lane, Cork. The Rev. Canon Murphy announced the sacrilege from the altar, spoke of the enormity of the crime, and directed any one who might have had a knowledge of the party who committed the sacrilege to communicate the name to him.

An inquest was held on August 20th at the Louth Hospital, by Dr. Callan, on the remains of a laborer named Bernard Caraher, who was accidentally killed. It appeared in evidence that he was coupling two wagons, when he incautiously came between the "buffers" and was crushed.

It is definitely arranged that Mad'lle Piccolomini, the celebrated singer, and suite was to leave for New York by one of the Lever line of steamers from Galway in the present month. She had received one of the most brilliant receptions ever given to an artist in Dublin.

The Earl of Essex has been seeing his property in Meath. He draws some £6,000 from it, but we are, we believe, safe in saying that none of the family were here since the days of the first earl, the favorite and the victim of Elizabeth.

Mr. Joseph Lalor, of Currabeg, Queen's County, died suddenly at Cahill's Baths. He was enjoying the warm bath when he felt his strength declining, and shortly afterwards expired.

Colonel Brown, C.B., has resigned the Commissionership of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. He is to be succeeded by Colonel Henry A. Lake, of Kars.

Mr. Dickens has been enthusiastically received in Dublin, where he gave his first reading on the 23d ult.

Mr. Ennis, M.P., has contributed £50 towards providing a bell and belfry for St. Peter's parish chapel.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

The Jesuits have purchased Miltown Park, county of Dublin, the residence of Calvert Stronge, Esq., police magistrate, for £4,000.

UTILITY, COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

For the supply of those articles of domestic economy, prized for their "utility, comfort and elegance," an inspection of the well known and attractive Carpet Warehouse of ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 98 Bowery, will at this time well repay the visitor. The approaching Fall season so near at hand, with its chilling appliances and saddening aspect, not only recalls

"The fireside blazing and the vestment warm,"

but its indispensable companion, the welcome Carpet, bright with its glowing colors and its rich devices. If Winter calls for the fashionable Talma, the warm Raglan, and the decorative Fur Cap, it no less demands the cheering expanse of Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Aubusson.

If the above three significant words which form the caption of our article have any alliance, they will certainly be found to unite in those useful fabrics offered at Donnelly's establishment. We desire in no way to detract from any merit or excellence which may be attached to similar establishments in the city, but in justice to the Proprietor of 98 Bowery, we cannot forbear the expression of our favorable opinion of his public spirit, his well known mercantile experience, and his taste and judgment in the selection of his goods. For variety, durability, design and finish, they certainly offer strong inducements to purchasers, especially at the low rates at which they are retailed. It should be remembered, too, that Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains and Druggets, are not only purchased at Donnelly's, but accurately fitted, finished and prepared for the Drawing Room, Hall, or Parlor, by competent and skilful Upholsterers. Twenty years' experience in his business pursuits, a knowledge of the wants of his various customers, and facilities commensurate with the supplies needed for this market, certainly entitle him to the liberal patronage and favorable notice of the public at large. The arrangement of the several Carpet rooms, as regards the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the display of the various patterns and qualities of the goods, are such as could be desired, and where every attention will be shown those who may do him the honor to call.

The Carpet Warehouse 98 Bowery we think, after all, and the courteous attention of its inmates, will, as its own herald, prove a better and more successful advocate for its claims to public favor, than the flow of Editorial ink or the individual appliances of intellectual effort.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES are quiet, yet steady at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 250 bags Java, at 15c.; 250 Laguayra, on private terms; 1,500 Rio, at 9¾@11¼c.; and 125 St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb. usual terms.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 47@50c. for Western, and 44@46c. for Southern ℔ lb.

FISH—The leading kinds are in fair request at our revised quotations, Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 87½ per cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 12½ ℔ bbl.; No. 1, Massachusetts Mackerel, large size, $15 25@$15 50. No 2, large, $12 50@$13; do., small size and medium, $9 75@$10 50; No. 3, large size, $8 75@$9 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35@40c. for scaled, and 14@16c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Pickled Salmon, 29@32c. ℔ lb., and $22@$24 50 ℔ bbl.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during last week, the receipts and sales of Hay were light, including Loose Hay at 55@75c., and Baled do at 50@60c. per 100 lbs. In Charleston a limited business was transacted in Hay at 70c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Savannah, Northern Hay was plenty and quiet at 65@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover continues in limited demand, chiefly at 8¾@9c. ℔ lb. Flaxseed is very scarce, and nominal in price. Calcutta Linseed has been in good request, and sales have been made in Boston of 9,400 bags, chiefly at $2, cash, ℔ bushel. Timothy is rather quiet, at from $2 25@$2 62½ ℔ bushel. In Philadelphia 200 bushels Clover have been sold, at $5 75@$6 25 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10¾c., and a small lot here at 11¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES are in limited request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 355 hhds. nearly all Cuba, at 7⅞@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sales attracted a large company, and, with an active competition, nearly all offered found buyers, at uniform prices.

WHISKEY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The dullness in the dry goods market for woollen fabrics has tended to check the inquiry for Wool, especially from manufacturers. Sales have been reported of 130,900 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at from 35@45c.; and 40,000 lbs. do. pulled within a range of from 26@38c. ℔ lb. The available stock of desirable lots of domestic Wool is limited, and such kinds are very stiffly held. The movements in foreign have been unimportant. In Philadelphia, last week, 150,000 lbs. domestic Wool were reported sold at from 26@46c. ℔ lb. In Baltimore, 15,000 lbs. domestic Wool changed hands at a shade firmer prices. In Boston, sales were reported of 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, with 220 bales Mediterranean at full quotations. In Troy Wool was more sought after, and sales were reported of 175,000 lbs. at 32@45c., chiefly 44@45c. ℔ lb. In Buffalo, 5,000 lbs. pulled brought 52@57½c. ℔ lb

Summer Roses.

Words by J. E. CARPENTER. Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

They are gath'ring summer ro - ses, But I on - ly seek the shade, For the sun - shine is but

fleeting, And the flow'rs too soon must fade: It is sweet to hear their voi - ces In the

calm, clear, sum-mer air, Though for me the time is o - ver, I might join their frolic there; Yet I

A tempo. Cres - -

take the flow'rs they bring me, For I would not have them see That a wreath of sum - mer

cen - - - - - do. decres. Cres.

ro - ses Could bring aught but joy to me. That a wreath of sum - mer ro - ses Could bring

rall.

aught but joy to me.

They are gath'ring summer roses,
They are young and gay and fair,
And they think not of the season
That will leave the branches bare;
That each hope they fondly cling too

Soon must fleet and fade away,
As the roses they are culling
Soon will wither and decay:
Yet when youth is round us smiling
Who would bid it seek the shade?

Though the sunshine is but fleeting,
And the summer roses fade.
Though the sunshine is but fleeting,
And the summer roses fade.

EDUCATION.

St. Patrick's Young Ladies' Academy,

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME,

LOWELL, MASS.

Terms :

For Board and Tuition, per session of 44 weeks, one quarter payable in advance	$100 00
Washing	12 00
For Half-Boarders, who dine at the Academy, per session, as above	50 00
Piano and Vocal Music, per quarter	12 00
Guitar	12 00
Painting and Drawing	6 00

No extra charge for French.

The system of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English and French education, will embrace Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Writing, in various styles, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping by single and double entry; History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern; Chronology, Geography, the use of the Globes and projection of Maps, Astronomy, Mythology, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

French being generally spoken by the Ladies, the course of instruction in that tongue will be thorough and entire, affording in familiar conversation, as well as recitation, (during which special attention will be devoted to purity of accent and idiom,) ample facilities for a perfect acquisition of the language.

Plain Sewing, Embroidery on Lace and Muslin, Bead, Chenille, Shell, Pearl and Wax Work, Tapestry, &c.

Drawing in Crayon, Indian Ink and Black Lead; Painting in Oriental Style, in water colors; Music, vocal and instrumental, Piano and Guitar. In short, all the branches usually taught in the best schools, shall be objects of attention and study in this Institute.

Pupils who board at this Academy should be provided with two pairs of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Napkins, Knife, Silver Fork, Spoon, a Silver or Britannia Goblet, Combs and Brushes. ag28 tf

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms :

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00 per quarter.
2d Class	6 00 "
3d "	7 00 "
4th "	8 00 "
5th, or High Class	9 00 "
6th, or Superior Class	10 00 "
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50 "
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00 "

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must he provided by the pupils themselves. ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms :

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

THIS Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are: Board, Tuition, use of Bedding, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer Vacation spent at the College; for Music, Drawing, German and Spanish; besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, &c., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two preparatory classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate year begins on the first Wednesday of September and ends about the 15th of July.

sep11 6t R. J. TELLIER, S. J., *President.*

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms :

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms :

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

SINSINAWA MOUND COLLEGE,

WISCONSIN.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic, is situated in the Southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, ten miles from Galena, Illinois, and six from Dubuque, Iowa. It occupies the most healthy and picturesque site in the West.

The numerous Railroad and Steamboat routes in the West render it easy of access at all times.

The government is mild and paternal, and directed at all times to promote the Moral and Intellectual improvement of the Pupils.

The Collegiate Year consists of Two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the first Monday of September in each year, and ending on the Saturday after the first Monday of February; and the second beginning on the second Monday of February, and closing with a public Exhibition some time in the beginning of July.

Terms :

Board and Tuition per session	$60 00
Stationery and Books	7 00
Washing, Bed and Bedding	10 00

Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Music, &c., form extra charges.

REV. J. T. JARBOE, O.S.D.,
sep19 1y *President*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms :—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first MONDAY in September.

TERMS :—Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum, $160. Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages, form extra charges. ag14 2m

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS,

Niagara County, N. Y.,

(*Suspension Bridge Post Office.*)

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in this country. It stands on an eminence over the Niagara river and enjoys a sublime view of the varied scenery of its rapids—its mountain banks, Brock's monument on Queenstown heights—Lewiston Suspension Bridge—Lake Ontario, and the surrounding country. It is about one mile and a half from the great Suspension Bridge, and three miles from the Falls of Niagara which are heard in the distance.

The Seminary possesses 300 acres of valuable land, irrigated with several springs, which also afford a bathing pond of the purest water. The studies pursued at the Seminary are Ecclesiastical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial. Age of admittance into the ecclesiastical department, over fourteen years. Younger boys of good Catholic parents are received, and trained amongst the ecclesiastical students. Particular attention will be paid to form their character to religion, honor and true politeness. A matron will be charged with the care of their clothes, cleanliness, &c.

	Per annum.
Terms for board and tuition of those	$150
" " " Ecclesiastical students	125
Washing and mending of articles washed	12
Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Seminary	8
Entrance Fee	5
Board, &c., during vacations	20

The Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 20th of July.

Persons arriving at the New York Central Depot, Niagara City, (Suspension Bridge,) may take a carriage (fare 50 cents) or walk along the Lewiston Railroad about one mile to the Seminary.

VERY REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, C.M., Sup.
REV. JOHN MONAGHAN, C.M.
" DENIS LEYDEN "
" THOMAS SMYTH, "
" ABRAHAM RYAN, "

NIAGARA CITY, N. Y., July, 1858. ag7 2m

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day. ap10 6m

SETON HALL COLLEGE.

STUDIES will be Resumed on MONDAY, 24th of August.

Board and Tuition, Washing, Mending, use of Bed and Bedding, per annum	$225 00
Physician's Fees, per annum	3 00
Music and Drawing, each, per annum	40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each, per annum	25 00

$40 extra will be charged for Students who remain at the College during Vacation.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "President of Seton Hall College, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

The number of Students is limited to 60. jy31 2m

MONS. L DE GRAND VAL'S

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL,

A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION,

Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

THE course of studies is extensive, and the religious instruction, personal habits and comfort of the pupils are sedulously attended to. Terms $200 per School year. References: Rev. A. CAUVIN, of Hoboken, and many of the Rev. Clergy, as also many patrons of high standing. ap17 6m

SHIPPING.

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"OLD BLACK STAR LINE"

OF

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

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1858.

PASSAGE to and from the Old Country, by this Old Established Line, at the lowest possible rates, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, now comprised of the following first class ships :

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Australia,	2,000	Guy Mannering,	2,000
Atmosphere,	2,000	J. A. Westervelt,	2,000
Bridgewater	2,000	John Bright,	2,000
Belle Wood,	2,000	Marmion,	1,600
Chancellor,	2,200	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000
Vanguard, 1,800 tons.			

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for passengers; rations, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c., are issued daily in a *cooked state.*

No Certificate of Passage will be issued for children under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult who must be paid for on same certificate; or persons over 60 years of age, or with an impediment of any kind, without a Permit from Commissioners of Emigration.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

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Payable at sight on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND; ULSTER BANKING CO.; NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, and their Branches. GLYNN, MILLS & CO., Bankers, London; and GUION & Co., Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
40 Fulton street, New York; or,
GUION & CO.,
115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

Agents.—JNO. WHITNEY, Providence, R. I.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LYONS, Cohoes, N. Y.
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TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

THE Subscribers continue to book passengers to and from Liverpool, by their unequalled line of Packets, comprising in part :

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Emerald Isle,	2,500	Wm. Tapscott,	2,200
Dreadnought,	2,000	Middlesex,	2,000
Benj. Adams	1,800	Albion,	2,000
Constellation,	2,000	West Point,	1,800
John J. Boyd,	1,800	Margaret Tyson,	1,800
Plutarch,	1,800	Endymion,	2,000
Underwriter,	1,800	Phœnix,	1,800
Emerald,	2,000	Progress,	2,000
Pomona,	2,000	Caravan,	2,000
Shamrock,	1,800	Cambria,	1,800

Making a ship every five days; also by

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Remittances.

Drafts, as usual, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, can also be obtained with further particulars, on application to the Subscribers.

Persons residing in the country and wishing to send for their friends, or remit them money, (without applying to agents,) can do so by sending us the amount, with the address of the person to whom it is to be sent, when a receipt for the same will be returned by mail, and draft or passage order forwarded to their friends in the Old Country as directed, or the whole be returned to them as the sender may request.

Passengers forwarded to the Western States and Canada at the lowest possible rates as usual.

All communications accompanied with postage stamps for reply will have prompt attention.

Address TAPSCOTT & CO.,
jan30 tf 86 South street, New York

SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW'S

BLACK STAR LINE

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LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscriber, continuing the business of the late firm of Samuel Thompson & Nephew, is now prepared to bring out Passengers at very low rates by this favorite Line, composed of the following splendid Ships sailing from Liverpoo every week :

Jeremiah Thompson,	Lucy Thompson,
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Excelsior,	Henry Clay,
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Conqueror,	Empire State,
America,	City of New York.

These ships are mostly new—having been built expressly for the Line—with superior accommodation for passengers—sailing punctually as advertised, and make remarkably short passages, and bringing out all our passengers promptly; and if they decline coming out, the passage money will be returned, as usual, without deduction.

Drafts at Sight can also be had on any amount on all the branches of the Bank of Ireland, and National Bank of Scotland; or R. C. Glynn & Co., Bankers, London, and on C. Grimshaw & Co., Merchants, Liverpool. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
Old Established Passage Office, 275 Pearl st., N. Y.
Or to C. GRIMSHAW & Co.,
10 Goree Piazzas, or 50 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK,

WITHOUT PREPARATION.

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SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,

if used according to direction. For sale by all the Principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
mar13 1y Manufacturing Stationers, New York.

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NEW YORK,

BEGS leave most respectfully to call the attention of

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CHURCH VESTMENTS and ALTAR FURNITURE, including COPES, CHASUBLES, DALMATICS, BENEDICTINE VEILS, PREACHING and BAPTISMAL STOLES, PRIESTS' CAPS, CINCTURES, ALBS, BURSES, ALTAR LACE, &c.,

OSTENSORIUMS, SANCTUARY LAMPS, CHALICES, CIBORIUMS, CRUETS, CANDLESTICKS, CRUCIFIXES, GONGS, CHIMES, BREAD IRONS, ALTAR CARDS,

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810 Pages, Beautifully Illustrated.

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WITH THE APPROBATION OF

THE MOST REV. J. HUGHES, D.D.,

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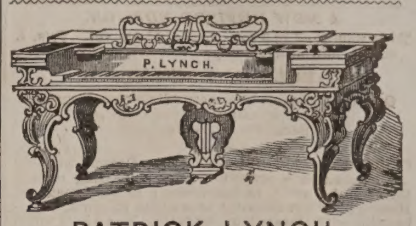

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3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

Applicants wishing to see the orphans who are to be bound out, in order to make a choice from them, are referred to Mother Elizabeth, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between 51st and 52d streets, and Sister Mary Frances, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Girls, Prince street, corner of Mott.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.
CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.
L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. sep11 tf

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PATENT CARPET LINING.

THIS LINING is considered far superior to any article ever used for the saving of Carpets or Oil Cloth. It is peculiarly soft to the tread, is a muffler of sound, and enriches the Carpet fifty per cent. It also adds greatly to the warmth of a room by preventing the cold air from passing through the seams of the floor. The materials used in this Lining render it a sure protection against moth. *Ladies, call and see for yourselves.* To be had at any of the principal Carpet Stores in the cities. Manufactured under the supervision of the patentee, by the

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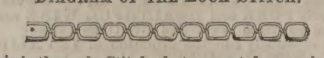
DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.
sep18 tf

Information Wanted.

OF MARY DUFFY, who left county Monaghan, Ireland, about four years ago, and when last heard from was in New York State. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her brother, Patrick Duffy, or the Rev. P. J. Mahoney, Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York. sep4 3t

OF JOHN SMITH, a native of county Cavan, Ireland; when last heard of was living in Thirty-third street, Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Alice. Address T. J. Fobry, Esq., Norwood, Canada West. sep4 3t

EDUCATION.

Institution of St. Vincent of Paul,

Nos. 83 and 87 West 23d Street,

BETWEEN SIXTH & SEVENTH AVENUES.

THE aim of this Institution is to give to youth a Christian education, and a solid preparatory instruction for commercial business and the arts.

It has existed for fourteen years, and has been much benefited by the removal of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, to which it is annexed. The several spacious and healthy apartments, which it has the advantage of possessing in its new locality, are well ventilated; and very essential to health, and enables them to apply more assiduously to their studies.

There are in this establishment Four Distinct Schools: 1st, a Select School for Young Men; 2d, a Free School for Boys; 3d, a Select School for Young Ladies; 4th, a Free School for Girls.

The regulations of this Institution are under the immediate direction of the Rev. Pastor of St. Vincent of Paul.

The Course of Instruction embraces both the French and English Languages; the time is equally divided between them. The Clergy of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul personally direct the religious instruction of the pupils.

To give their pupils a Christian education, and to form their minds to the love of virtue, is the object of the most assiduous care of the teachers. Nothing is neglected to fit them for social duties. Pupils of every denomination are admitted, but they are kindly requested to assist at all the public and religious exercises, for the maintenance of order, which will not prevent their maintaining their religious opinions. Those admitted into the Free Schools must be French, or understand French.

Parents provide the books used in the above-mentioned schools. However, should a pupil of either of the Free Schools not have the means of purchasing them, the establishment will furnish them. These books may be procured at the Library of the Institution.

TUITION.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.

The Course of Instruction for the Select School for Young Men embraces the English and French branches, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Linear Drawing, followed by the principles of Architecture and Perspective, and the rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Scholastic year commences the 7th of September; the annual vacation 25th of July. It is divided into four parts or quarters. The first quarter expires the 25th of November; 2d, 15th of February; 3d, 5th of May; 4th, 15th of July.

Terms:

1st Class,	3d degree, 2d " 1st "	$10 00,	payable	in advance.
2d "		8 00	"	"
3d "		6 00	"	"
4th "		5 00	"	"
5th "		4 00	"	"
6th "		4 00	"	"
Fuel, per annum		1 00		

Vocal Music, free of charge, granted as a reward to the pupils that give satisfaction.

Piano Lessons—two lessons a week, half an hour each, twelve weeks to a quarter, $10.

Professor of Music, vocal and instrumental, Mr. LOUIS DACHAUER, Organist of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

N.B.—The Rev. Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul having no other resource for maintaining the Free School for the Boys, except the profits derived from the Select School for Young Gentlemen, he desires parents to observe, that in patronizing it, they will contribute towards a good work.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 88 WEST 24TH ST.

The re-opening of the School will take place on the 7th of September, and the Scholastic year will end on the 25th of July. The Course of Instruction in this School is as follows: Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Course of Instruction includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Composition, and the Principles of Literature; Geography, Astronomy, and the Use of the Globes; Arithmetic, Algebra, Book keeping, Botany, and Philosophy; Needlework, Embroidery of every style, and Tapestry.

The Scolastic year commences the 15th of September; the annual vacation the 30th of July. The 1st quarter ends the 1st of December; 2d, 20th February; 3d, 10th May; 4th, 30th July.

Terms.

1st Class,	3d degree. 2d " 1st "	$10 00,	payable	in advance.
2d "		8 00	"	"
3d "		6 00	"	"
4th "		5 00	"	"
5th "		4 00	"	"
6th "		4 00	"	"
Fuel, per annum		1 00	"	"
Drawing, per quarter		3 00	"	"
" in Colors		4 00	"	"
" in Water Colors		5 00	"	"

Piano Lessons—two lessons a week, half an hour each, twelve weeks to the quarter, $10.

Vocal Music, free of charge, granted as a reward to the pupils that give satisfaction.

Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mr. L. DACHAUER.

FREE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
No. 92 WEST 24TH ST.

The Course of Instruction includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Needlework. The re-opening of the School will take place on the 15th of September, and the Scholastic year will close on the 30th of July. This School is placed under the patronage of the Benevolent Ladies of St. Vincent of Paul, who have always manifested the deepest interest in its welfare since its foundation in 1848. From that period to the present day these Benevolent Ladies have defrayed all the expenses attending this good work. A. LAFONT, P.M.S.,
sep18 3t *Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul.*

Wants, &c.

A LADY, who is a most successful Teacher of Music, French, and all the English branches, and who has a private School near Market street, wishes for two more pupils. Her method of instructing children is much approved of. Young ladies whose education has been neglected in childhood will find this a desirable opportunity, as they can have the advantage of afternoon or forenoon classes without *loss of time.* Most satisfactory references, &c., from his Grace the Archbishop, Clergymen, Parents, &c.

Address Miss A. B. D., at the Office of the TABLET, or at Chatham Square Post Office, when all particulars shall be given. sep18 1t

WANTED—A Situation as TEACHER in a Catholic School, by a gentleman every way qualified; will also act as Organist and Sexton if necessary; can furnish testimonials as to character, &c. Address J. P. P., TABLET Office. sep4 3t

A YOUNG LADY wishes to obtain a situation as School Teacher. She is an efficient Teacher, and can be well recommended by several Priests.

Address Miss E. SISK, Clifton, Staten Island, New York. sep18 3t

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Green-House Fitting and ORNAMENTAL WORK of every description promptly executed.

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N. B.—The Subscriber has just removed to the above No. from No. 39 Centre. sep4 tf

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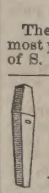

J. DOOLEY,

SEXTON OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

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No. 38 Fourth Avenue, corner Eighth St.

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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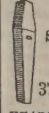

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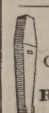
☞ All orders punctually attended to. my8 1y



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ALL ORDERS FOR FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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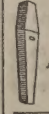

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feb27

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer FULTON, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 13th inst., the EASTERN MAIL by Steamboat will close at 4 P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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